

No. 714.—Vol. XIII.

# LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

### NOTES ON THE ELECTIONS.

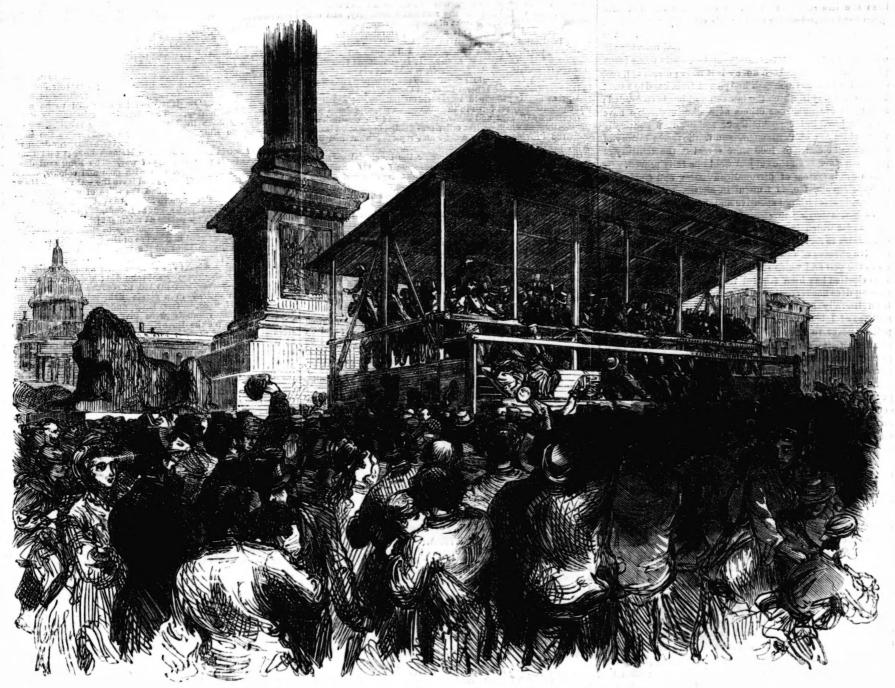
It is impossible, for this week at least, to fix attention on any topic save the elections. The air is full of political noises; men's minds are preoccupied; and, though the battle is already, to a great extent, lost and won, the din of conflict still hurtles in our ears. The general results, so far as yet ascertained, are duly chronicled on another page, and are so far satisfactory that an ample Liberal majority in the new House of Commons is now certain : an ample majority, that is, for all practical, and indeed all useful, purposes. Mr. Gladstone is sure to have such a following at his back as will enable him not only to oust the present Ministers from power, but to carry out his programme of national progress, retrenchment, and equal justice to all sections of the community, irrespective of rank or creed. But the Liberal party will still have a formidable phalanx of opponents to face; and it is not, perhaps, desirable that it should be otherwise, lest one of two faults should be committed: either that too great eagerness should be developed for change merely for the sake of change, or, which is more likely, that indolence should supervene upon a too great feeling of security. The ill neighbourhood of Conservatives will render the Liberals both more cautious and more diligent, and the country will be every way the gainer. While, therefore, we rejoice in a Liberal victory that is sufficient, we rejoice also in the presence of adversaries who are neither

too few nor too intellectually weak to be despicable. As regards what is left to the Tories of moral weight and consistency, perhaps the less that is said the better. At all events, in the hour of triumph, we do not care, for our part, to rip up old sores; and so we shall let morality and consistency pass, and proceed to the consideration of a few side issues, as it were, that have arisen in the course of the struggle.

As an incident of the general contest, the result of the election in Westminster is, perhaps, to be regretted-we confess it has somewhat taken us by surprise-more from an intellectual than a political point of view. It was more on the ground of intellectual superiority than on that of political prominence that Mr. Mill was first chosen; and his rejection now is consequently more a refusal to own the supremacy of mind than an indication of lack of sympathy on the part of the electors of Westminster with Liberalism and political and social progress. Without underrating the importance of some mistakes into which Mr. Mill has fallen, such as his injudicious patronage of men like the coarse and vulgar "Iconoclast" and his tendency to intermeddle in the affairs of other people and other constituencies, we think Mr. Mill's eccentricities might have been condoned for the sake of the lustre his genius reflected upon his constituents-that is, had those constituents been capable of appreciating the genius of their late member. But it seems they were not; and

so, perhaps, it is only natural that small-souled mediocrity should become impatient of the too close proximity of mental eminence. We presume the electors of Westminster now feel that they are fitted with congenial mediocrity in their representatives, and we wish them joy of their choice; but they may be assured that Westminster has lost more honour than has Mr. Mill by the result of Tuesday's polling. Like Athens of old, they have ostracised their Azistides; like the modern Athens, they have banished the man whose genius made them important in the land. The first act of the drama has closed; when will the men of Westminster begin to bethink them of enacting the second part of the play, and, like their prototypes of ancient and modern Athens, recall the exile? Happy will it be for them if, when their hour of repentance comes, Mr. Mill is found as forgiving as were Aristides and Macaulay.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that no one who can properly be called a working man has been returned to Parliament to represent that order in this which it is the fashion to call the people's House of Commons. The working-men candidates, and the Reform Leaguers generally, have all gone to the wall; not one of them appears on the roll of the new Parliament. Why is this? Is it because the working classes distrust their own so-called leaders? Is the Briton's love of "respectability" too strong for the esprit de corps of the artisan classes? Has household suffrage,



THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES AT WESTMINSTER .- SEE PAGE 330

after all, admitted as yet but a comparatively small number of handworkers to the franchise? Have the ratepaying clauses so effectually answered Mr. Disraeli's expectations as to shut out the bulk of those who would have been dangerous to the order he especially represents? Have the wrong persons put themselves forward as typical working men, or have they made their appearance at the wrong times and in the wrong places? We daresay there is much truth in each and all of these suggestions; but the main reasons, we suspect, why there will be no special working-men representatives in the new Parliament are, that the working classes lack political organisation, and are not inclined to tax themselves with sufficient liberality to provide the necessary funds for carrying on the campaign; which is equivalent to saying that they are either indifferent about the matter or have so much confidence in the ranks above them in society as to be willing to intrust their interests to their care. But if that is not the case, and if working men desire to be represented in Parliament by members of their own body, they must be prepared both to take trouble and incur expense to attain their object. Organisation is indispensable, and funds, as well to pay the costs of election as to maintain their representatives afterwards, are equally so. We do not doubt that the interests of the artisan classes will be effectively protected by the members now returned to Parliament; but if special operative-class representation be desired, special efforts must be made to attain it. Working men cannot expect to reap where they have not sown; they cannot expect to enter into and enjoy the fruits of other men's labours; they cannot expect to take the benefit of organisations which others have formed. They must work by themselves and for themselves; they must take pains and spend money, or they must be content to remain without direct class representation in Parliament.

For, if one thing more than another has been made plain this general election of 1868, it is this-that money and work are more indispensable to successful electioneering than ever they were before. Elections have been becoming constantly more and more costly for many years past; and we suspect that, if the truth be ever fully known, this contest will prove to be the most costly on record. There has undoubtedly been a lavish expenditure of money almost everywhere; and, if not exactly in the old forms, corruption has been, we believe, as rampant as ever. Direct bribery may have been less common, because more dangerous; but that money has been spent freely, and employed corruptly, we have not the slightest doubt. The increased stringency of the law may have induced greater caution and developed superior skill in the application of money influence; but we do not believe that its application has been the less real for all that. A candidate may not have given hard sovereigns for an elector's vote-that, nowadays, would be a much too clumsy way of going to work; but if he engages four sixths of the public-houses and beershops in a district as "committee-rooms"-and we could name many places where that has been done-is it not as direct and real corruption as if so much cash had passed from hand to hand? That is one way in which the law can and has been evaded; and there are numerous others of a like kind. We have never believed in the possibility of making men politically virtuous by Act of Parliament, and if the secret history of the general election of 1868 were revealed, the inutility of penal enactments on the subject would be fully proved.

The whole system of personal canvassing and employing election agents, too, is fruitful in abuses. Personal canvassing, besides being expensive and humiliating to candidates and annoying to electors, fails to subserve the only purpose for which it can be useful-that of enabling rival candidates to ascertain their real strength, to estimate their relative chances of success, and so to determine which shall go to the poll and which shall retire in the common interest. This election has been fruitful in proofs that personal canvassing does not serve this purpose, for not a few seats have been literally given away to Conservatives by the persistence of Liberal candidates who have been shown by the polling never to have had a chance. These men are either blind egotists or reckless self-seekers, or they have been grossly deceived by their agents. On either alternative, personal canvassing and the employment of agents stand condemned. As things are now managed, an "agent" is indispensable to a candidate who really wishes to succeed; and, once in the power of an agent, it is impossible to keep his hands clean from corruption of some sort or other. There are in every county and borough in the three kingdoms numerous gentlemen-generally lawyers of small practice and ample leisure-who make a profession of election agency, and to whom a contest is a harvest-a literal Godsend, for there is nothing so profitable or so exciting as an electioneering campaign. Your lawyer, without being consciously a worse man than his neighbour, necessarily delights in strife, for by strife he lives; and what species of strife is so pecuniarily valuable, and therefore desirable, as political strife? Hence the ferreting out of eligible (that is, wealthy) candidates; hence liberal expenditure of money; hence contests where no contests were required; hence redundancy of candidates; hence several men of the same opinions opposing each other, to the danger of the common cause; hence corruption, cajolery, and undue influence of every conceivable kind. A law to forbid personal canvassing and the employment of agents, could it be made to work, would. we verily believe, be more efficacious in promoting purity of election than anything else. But will such a law be passed or would it be honestly worked if it were? We doubt both

and therefore we say to the working classes, If you wish to be directly represented in Parliament by men of your own order, organise, work, subscribe funds, and fight the battle as others fight it.

# Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Empress Eugénie's fête was announced on Suaday morning, at Compiègne, at break of day, by salvoes of artillery. Mass was celebrated at the palace by the Bishop of Adras, Almoner to the Emperor, with the clergy and the singers belonging to the chapel of the Tuileries. After service, at which all the guests were present, there was a reception, followed by a review of the troops in front of the Imperial residence; then a drive in the forest, a state grand dinner, and a ball.

a state grand dinner, and a ball.

An Imperial decree fixes the duties upon candied sugars imported into France from England and Belgium at 52f, 25c., which includes

into France from England and Beigium at 521, 25c., which includes the usual additional payment of decimes.

The journalists implicated in the Baudin affair were tried on Friday week before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and sentenced last Saturday. They have been fined wholesale, and some of them are to be imprisoned—M. Gaillard, sen., and M. Quentin, one of the editors of the Reveil, were sentenced to a fine of 500f.; M. Gaillard, jun., and M. Peyronton to a fine of 150f. each, and a month's imprisonment; M. Delescluze, editor of the Reveil, to a fine of 2000f. and six months' imprisonment; M. Peyrat, editor of the Avenir National. M. Challemel-Lacour. editor of the Reveal

fine of 2000f, and six months' imprisonment; M. Peyrat, editor of the Avenir National, M. Challemel-Lacour, editor of the Revue Politique, and M. Duret, to a fine of 2000f. each.

The Moniteur of Tuesday announces in the following terms that the Gaulois is to be prosecuted: "The journal Le Gaulois has informed its renders of plots and conspiracies which it says have recently been discovered by the Government. This news is absolutely without foundation. Judicial proceedings have been taken against the journal which published it." The Temps was regized or Sunday on the charge of fomenting political agitation in taken against the journal which published it." The Temps was seized on Sunday on the charge of fomenting political agitation in the country, tending to disturb the public peace. The Patric of Monday evening announces that those French papers which, in opening subscriptions to the Baudin monument, simply followed the lead of others which have been condemned will not be prosecuted, but that legal procedings will at once be taken against any paper that legal procedings will at once be taken against any paper which may now begin to open such subscriptions. As the case stands at present, therefore, four journals, L'Avenir National, Le Reveil, La Tribune, and La Revue Politique, have been punished for an alleged offence, which twenty-three others have been allowed to commit with impunity.

M. Havin, one of the deputies for the department of the Seine, is dead.

1s dead.

The Indépendance Belge says that the French Government has just made a present to the Roman Government of 20,000 muskets, 6000 of which are chassepots, an act of generosity which the Belgian paper thinks will not be over agreeable to Italy.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The manifesto of the joint Electoral Committee formed by the fusion of the three fractions of the Liberal party was published last Saturday. It proncunces in favour of all the Liberal ideas proclaimed by the revolutionary Juntas, and especially in favour of religious freedom, adding that the revolution must consecrate and guarantee for all time the principle of complete liberty of conscience. The passage relative to the future form of government says:—"The monarchical form is imposed upon us by the exigencies of the revolution and the necessity of consolidating the liberties we have acquired. Monarchy by Divine right is for ever dead. Our future monarchy, in deriving its origin from popular rights, will be a consecration of universal suffrage. It will symbolise the national sovereignty, and consolidate public liberty, the right of the people being superior to all institutions and powers. This monarchy, surrounded by democratic institutions, cannot fail to be popular." The manifesto concludes by stating that the Liberals will respect all the laws enacted by the Constituent Cortes. It is announced that Senor Olozaga is receiving by telegraph from all parts of the provinces Olozaga is receiving by telegraph from all parts of the provinces numerous and enthusiastic adhesions to the principles enunciated in the manifesto of the Liberal Electoral Committee,

A great meeting was held in Madrid on Sunday, at which the principles recently set forth in the above-named programme were advocated by Olozaga and other speakers. At the conclusion of the meeting, at which perfect order prevailed, a deputation waited upon the Provisional Government and reported what had been

General Prim has refused to increase the provincial garrisons. The General has also appointed a commission, under the presidency of General Cordeba, to deliberate upon an organic and admini-

strative reform of the army.

A decree has been published by the Government ordering that the colonial ports of Spain shall henceforth be free to the vessels of all nations, and that the anchorage dues shall be entirely abolished. The total subscription to the loan amounts to 4,966,800 crowns. It is stated that the Government has contracted a loan of four million sterling with Mesers Rathschild to the solely a loan of four million sterling with Messrs. Rothschild, to be solely devoted to the payment of the interest on the home and foreign

A riot, originated by workmen, broke out, on Monday last, at Toledo, in consequence of the masters being unwilling to grant an increase of wages. All the other parts of the Peninsula are

A circular of the Minister of War dismisses on unlimited furlough on the 30th inst. the military class of 1843; and on Dec. 15 the class of 1836, now on unlimited furlough, will be definitively dismissed.

M. Vitaliano, son of Baron Perrone of Catanzaro, with a farmer

and mason, named Pansa and Guzzo, have just been captured by brigands at Sellia, in the province of Naples. The bandite, learning that the young man was about to sleep at the farmer's house on his estate, went at night and knocked at the door, but the inmates refused to open. On Guzzo going out early the next morning the men, who had been lying in ambush, rushed in and secured M. Vitaliano, whom they carried off, as well as the two others, to the wood of Galamione. They have since demanded a sum of 30,000 ducats (4f. 25c. each), threatening to kill the Baron's son if the money be not paid. Troops have been sent. in pursuit of the band, but without success.

# PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck is expected to open the sittings of the Federal louncil on the 30th. Count von der Goltz, the Prussian Am-Council on the 30th. Count von der Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador at the French Court, who has been so dangerously ill that it was expected he would never leave France alive, has arrived at Berlin on a three-months' leave of absence.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that henceforth his title in treaties with foreign Powers shall be "Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary." In the body of treaties this title will be abbreviated by the omission of all reference to Bohemia, and he will be spoken of as "His Majesty the Emperor and King," or "His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty." The empire is in future to be called "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy,"

"The Austro-Hungarian State."

empire is in future to be caused. The Austro-Hungarian Monaton, or "The Austro-Hungarian State."

The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the army bill on the third and last reading by 118 votes against 40, with only a few unimportant modifications of the form in which it was brought forward by the committee.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the 1st Congress has been reduced from 111 to 52. The prominent

will resist Radical influences and adopt a Conservative course.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York police, has issed an order that all persons arrested for voting under face of the conservative course. order that all persons arrested for voting under fraudulent naturalisation-papers shall be taken before the United States Commissioner, instead of the local courts, as heretofore. Mayor Hoffman and the Democratic members of the police have protested against this order, as an unwarrantable assumption of authority and as calculated to provoke a riot. The Sheriff (who is a Democrat) has enrolled 10,000 special deputies. A serious conflict of the authorities and a collision are feared.

### THE BRAZILS.

The latest advices from the seat of war announced that the allies had arrived before Villeta, and had made two reconnaissances of the position held by Lopez. It was considered almost unassailable, the natural defences having been strongly fortified.

Four ironclads have passed Angostura, Mr. Sarmiento has been inaugurated at Beunos Ayres as President of the Argentine Confederation. He made a speech on the occasion favouring the prosecution of the war.

### INDIA.

The Huzara field force has returned to British territory, after very little fighting. The majority of the tribes have submitted to the terms offered by the Government.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has abolished the duties upon every

sort of grain, with a view to relieve the famine in Rajhpootana Maharajah, who loses upwards of a lac of rupees annually thereby, has received the thanks of the Government.

The Maharajah of Pewah has experimentally discontinued the transit dues, and has also been thanked by the Government.

### THE LATE KING OF SIAM.

A TELEGRAM from Galle, dated Nov. 4, informs us that the supreme King of Siam died, at Bangkok, on Oct. 1. This news will awaken deep regret in the minds of all who were connected, by trade or otherwise, with the Birman peninsula, and most of all in the hearts of those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with

a King almost unexampled among Oriental Sovereigns.
Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendz Maha Mongkut, also named Phra Chom Klau Tu Hua, the supreme King of Siam, was the eldest legitimate son of Borrommatham Mikara Xatharat Phra Chau Prasat Thong, supreme King of Siam, who died in 1824. The late King was at that time under age, and the throne was seized by his illegitimate brother, Param Dharwik Rajahdhira, who held his usurped government till his decease, which took place in 1851. To protect himself from the perils from which an heir to an Oriental throne is almost certain to suffer, when a usurper has made good his own seat in his place, the young Prince "made himself holy," or, in other words, entered a Buddhist temple. He remained in this position eleven years, occupying himself with the study of science and literature, as well as the acquisition of Pali and Sanscrit, the sacred languages. He also studied Latin and English. His brother died suddenly in 1851, and had been unable to make preparations to transmit his usurped dominion to his own descendants, and the obles and people of Siam loudly called for the legitimate King. He was proclaimed Monarch, and to his enlightened sway the country owes its great advances in civilisation and prosperity. At the time of his ascending the throne the whole foreign trade of Siam was conveyed in twenty ships, ten of which were foreign and ten Siamese; at the present day the port of Bangkok alone exports

400 cargoes annually, Sir John Bowring had the honour, in 1855, of opening friendly

relations with Siam, and formed an agreeable acquaintance with the King, whom he states to be one of the most extraordinary men with whom he had ever come in contact. Before proceeding to Bangkok, Sir John wrote to inform him that the relations between the two countries were very unsatisfactory, but that he wished to approach him in a friendly spirit; that he had a force with him of which he had no wish to make use: but that, if he would accord him an interview, and enable him to show that the interests of the nations were identical, he hoped to persuade him that it was better to love than to hate—to serve mutually, and to conciliate, rather than to distrust and repel each other. It was possible to come with than to district and repel each other. It was possible to come with a large force, if needful for his purpose; but (Sir John said) he would much prefer to appeal to his feelings of respect for the position of England, and he entreated to be allowed to come in friendship. The American missionaries did not encourage Sir John in his attempt. They thought, whatever assurances the King might send, he would meet the English Envoy with feelings of repugnance. Nevertheless, Sir John went, When he reached the mouth of the Meinam he was told that he must not enter it with his ships of war. The King sent down a must not enter it with his ships of war. The King sent down a fleet of magnificent galleys, rich with gold and colours, and told him to come up in these galleys and leave the war-ships. He went up to the city in the galleys, and the ships of war followed, the King issuing a proclamation to assure the people that the English The King asked Sir were not coming as enemies, but as friends. John to meet him in his palace at midnight; but a difficulty arose on a point of etiquette, it being contrary to Siamese etiquette for any one to wear a sword in presence of the King. Sir John, how-ever, told him that in England the wearing of the sword was a mark of respect; and, fortunately, was able to show him that the Ambassadors of Louis XIV, had worn their swords in the Court of Siam. So the point was conceded; and, after a grand reception, the Envoy was invited to see the King in private. He found him attired in a single light robe, with his little the found him attired in a single light robe, with his little child upon his knee. The King and Sir John became intimate, and many proofs were given of the esteem which his Majesty felt for the Envoy. In the year 1857 an Embassy from the Kings of Siam arrived in England, and was presented at Windsor in due Siamese fashion. Many of our readers will recollect the description of the remarkable scene—how the Ambassadors crawled up the floor of the audience hall, and afterwards presented the magnificent presents from their Monarchs; and how, after lunching in the Waterloo Chamber, they incontinently then and there drew out and lighted their pipes. The Queen made a suitable acknowledgment of the presents, and sent the supreme King of Siam a present of books and scientific instruments.

The King married a daughter of Prince Naksnanuguv, who died in the year 1834, just six months after the birth of the Princess. The Prince educated the young lady and married her, and, on his The Prince educated the young lady and married her, and, on his coming to the throne, she became his Queen. Unfortunately, she

died in 1852, when but just eighteen years of age.

Nothing as yet is known here as to the successor to the supreme throne, but probably the next mail will bring the details of such arrangements as may be made. Siam, as is well known, has two Kings; and the second King of the country was Phra Baid Somdetch Phra Pwarendz Rameso Mahiswareso. He is not said to be remarkable for any particularly estimable quality, whether as ruler or cultivator of the sciences.

A PEASANT has just discovered, in the village Idalion, in Cyprus, the cometery of a town which formerly existed. The Consul of the United States caused some excavations to be made, which have brought to light several tombs in perfect preservation, from which have been extracted a large quantity of precious stones, jewels, coins, and vessels in gold and silver. At a further depth of six or seven fect other burying-places have been found, bearing Phoenician inscriptions.

IMPROVED GOVERNMENT FOR THE METROPOLIS.—With the view of early action in the new Parliament on the new most urgent question of the government of the metropolis, the Metropolitan Municipal Association have given the requisite Parliamentary notices for their bills to establish municipalities, and a corporation for London, with the intention of proceeding, at the earliest opportunity the forms of Parliament will permit, in their discussion. It is anticipated other schemes will be proposed, and that the Corporation of London will have taken preliminary evidence by the committee of the Corporation appointed by the Court of Common Council, with a view to a definite policy on their part, and in view of the imminence of some decided action on this all-important question.

NOV. 21, 1868							ILLUSTRATED TIMES
TH	E N	EW	P	ARLIAMENT.			Maldon, Shaftesbury, Mr. E. H. Bentall L Mr. G. Glyn
o serve in the nex	t Par	lian	nen	nembers who have been ret, as far as returns ha	d be	en	Mr. W. Powell Sheffield.
received up to Thu Conservatives:—	rsday	nig	ght	distinguished as Liber	als a	nd	Malton, Hon, C. W. Fitzwilliam
	ENGL	ANI	D A	ND WALES.			Manchester. Mr. S. Cave
Abingdon. Colonel C. Lindsay			C	Colonel Sturt		C	Mr. Bazley L Shrewsbury. Mr. Jacob Bright L Mr. Clement
Andover. Hon. D. Fortescue	••	••	L	Hon. W. J. Portman	••	L	Lord E. Bruce L Somersetshire (West)
Ashton-under-Lyne. Mr. T. Mellor	••	••	C	Mr. Floyer Mr. Sturt Dover.	••	C	Mr. Wethered C Sir A. A. Hood
Mr. N. de Rothschil Mr. S. G. Smith	d	::	L	Major Dickson	••	C	Mr. H. Lewis L Southampton. Mr. R. Gurney
Banbury. Mr. B. Samuelson			L	Droitwich. Sir J. Pakington	••	C	Mr. T. Chambers L Merthyr Tydfil. Southwark.
Bath. Mr. Tite			L	Dudley. Mr. H. B. Sheridan		L	Mr. H. Richard L Mr. Locke Mr. Fothergill L Mr. Layard Mr. Locke South Shields.
Dr. Dalrymple Barnstaple.		••	L	Durham. Mr. Henderson		L	Merionethshire. Mr. Williams L Middlesbrough. Stafford. Stafford.
Mr. Cave Mr. C. Williams	••	::	C	Mr. J. Davison East Retford.	••	L	Mr. Bolckow L Mr. Pochin
Beaumaris. Mr. W. O. Stanley			L	Viscount Galway Mr. Foljambe		C	Mr. Mitford C Staffordshire (N.)
Bedford. Mr. Howard	••		L	Essex (South). Mr. W. Baker		L	Sir J. Ramsden L Sir E. Buller Stalybridge.
Mr. Whitbread Bedfordshire.	••	- •	L	Mr. A. Johnstone Essex (West).	••	L	Hon. C. Hanbury-Tracey L Mr. Sidebottom Montgomeryshire.
Colonel Gilpin Mr. H. Russell	::	• • •	L	Mr. Cecil Mr. Ibbotson	••	C	Mr. Wynn C Sir J. Hay St. Ives.
Berwick. Lord Bury	••	• •	L	Evesham. Colonel Bourne Exeter.		C	Sir G. Grey L Mr. Magniac Stockport.
Mr. Stapleton Beverley. Sir H. Edwardes			C	Mr. Coleridge		L	Mr. Cowen L Mr. Tipping L Mr. J. B. Smith
Mr. Kennard Bewdley.			Č	Eye. Viscount Barrington	••	L	Mr. Buckley C Mr. Dodds
Sir R. Glass Birkenhead.	• •	••	C	Finsbury. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens		L	Newark. Mr. Melly
Mr. Laird Birmingham.	• •	• •	C	Alderman Lusk			Mr. Roden Mr. Nemison Newport (I.W.) Mr. Dickenson
Mr. Bright Mr. Dixon	::	::	L	Sir J. Hanmer Frome.	••	L	Mr. C. Wykeam Martin L Mr. Winterbotham
Mr. Muntz Birkenhead.	• •	• •	L	Mr. T. Hughes Gateshead.	••	L	Sir W. Bagge C Mr. Candlish
Mr. J. Laird Blackburn.	* *	• •	C	Sir W. Hutt	••		Northallerton. Mr. Hutton
Mr. Hornby Mr. Feilden	• •		C	Mr. Price Mr. Monk	::	2	Lord Henley L Swansea.
Bodmin. Mr. Leveson Gower			L	Mr. Beach Mr. Holford		C	Mr. C. Gilpin L Mr. Dillwynn
Mr. Hick Mr. Gray	••	••	C	Grantham.	••		Mr. Hunt C Sir R. Peel Sir A. Del Sir H. Bulwer C Northumberlad (North).
Boston. Mr. Malcolm		••	C	Captain Cholmeley Gravesend.	••		Earl Percy C Mr. Barclay
Mr. T. Collins Blackburn.	••		Č	Sir C. Wingfield Greenwich.	••	L	Norwich. Sir W. Russell L Serjeant Cox
Mr. Hornby Mr. Feilden	::	::	C	Mr. Alderman Salomon Mr. W. E. Gladstone	s	L	Sir H. Stracey C Tewkesbury. Nottingham. Mr. Price
Bradford. Mr. W. E. Forster			L	Grimsby. Mr. Tomline		L	Sir R. Clifton L Thirsk. Colonel Wright C Sir W. P. Gallwey
Mr. Ripley Bridgwater.	••	••	L	Guildford. Mr. Onslow		L	Mr. H. W. Barrow C Tiverton. Hon. G. Denman
Mr. Kinglake Mr. Vanderbyl			L	Mr. Reed		L	Mr. T. B. Hildyard C Mr. J. Amory
Bridgnorth. Mr. Whitmore Bridgort.	••		C	Halifax. Mr. Stansfeld		L	Mr. Hibbert L Mr. Ayrton L Oxford
Mr. Mitchell Brighton.	••	• •	L	Mr. Akroyd Hants (North),	::	L	Mr. Cardwell L Mr. Williams L Captain Vivian
Mr. White Mr. Fawcett	••	••	L	Mr. Sclater-Booth Mr. Beach			Oxfordshire. Mr. Henley C Wakefield.
Bristol. Mr. H. Berkeley			L	Hastings. Mr. Brassey		L	Colonel North C Mr. Beaumont Mr. W. C. Cartwright L Mr. Smith
Mr. S. Morley Buckingham.	••	* *	L	Mr. North Hartlepool.	••	~	Oxford University.  Mr. G. Hardy.  Mr. Mowbray.  C Wallingford. Captain Vickers Walsall.
Sir H. Verney Buckinghamshire. Mr. Dupre	••		L C	Mr. Jackson Harwich. Colonel Jervis			Mr. Mowbray C Walsall. Pembroke C Wareham,
Mr. Disraeli Mr. Lambert	::	::	C	Helstone. Mr. Young		L	Penryn. Mr. Calcraft
Burnley. Mr. Shaw			L	Hereford. Mr. Clive		L	Peterborough. C Mr. Greenall
Bury (Lancashire). Mr. Phillips			L	Mr. Wyllie Hertford.	••		Mr. Whalley
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Greene Mr. Hardcastle	••		C	Mr. Dimsdale Horsham. Mr. Hurst	••	C	Petersfield.  Mr. Nicholson  Plymouth.  Wednesbury.  Mr. Brogden  Wenlock.
Calne. Lord E. Fitzmauric	e		L	Major Aldridge A "tie."		400	Sir R. Collier L General Forester
Cambridge. Mr. Torrens			L	Huddersfield. Mr. E. A. Leatham		L	Mr. Childers L Westbury. Mr. Phipps
Mr. Fowler Cambridge University.	••	• •	L	Hull. Mr. Norwood		L	Poole
Mr. S. H. Walpole Mr. Beresford Hope			C	Mr. Clay	••	L	Mr. Guest C Captain Grosvenor Portsmouth. Sir J. Elphinstone C Earl of Bective
Mr. Butler-Johnsto		••	C	Mr. T. Baring Hythe. Mr. de Rothschild	••	C	Mr. Stone
Colonel Brinckman Cardiff, Colonel Stuart		••	L	Ipswich. Mr. Adair		L	Mr. Hermon
Cardigan. Sir T. Lloyd			L	Mr. West Kendal.		Ĺ	Radnor. Mr. R. G. Price L Whitby. Mr. W. H. Gladstone
Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson			L	Mr. Whitwell Kidderminster.	••	L	Radnorshire. Whitehaven. Mr. C. Bentinck
Mr. E. Potter Carmarthen.	••	••	L	Mr. Lee Knaresborough.	••	L	Reading. Sir F. Goldsmid L Wigan. Mr. Woods
Mr. Stepney Carnaryon.	••	••	L	Mr. Illingsworth	••	L	Mr. Shaw Lefevre L Mr. Lancaster Witton
Mr. W. B. Hughes Chatham.	••		L	The Lord Mayor Mr. Arthur	::	L	Viscount Galway C Wilts (South).
Mr. Otway Chelsea.	••	••	L	Mr. H. C. Lopes	• •	C	Sir R. Palmer L Mr. T. F. Grove Ripon. Winchester.
Mr. Dilke Sir H. Hoare Cheltenham.	::	••	L	Mr. Baines		L	Lord J. Hay L Mr. Symonds
Mr. Samuelson Cheshire (East).	••		L	Mr. Carter Mr. Wheelhouse Leicester.		č	Mr. T. B. Potter L Windsor. Rochester. Mr. Eykyn
Mr. Egerton Mr. E. C. Legh		••	C	Mr. P. Taylor Mr. Harris		L	Mr. W. Martin L Wolverhampton. Serjeant Kinglake L Mr. C. P. Villiers
Chester. Earl Grosvenor			L	Lewes. Lord Pelham		L	Mr. Noel C Woodstock.
Mr. Raikes Chichester.	••		C	Lichfield. Colonel Dyott		C	Mr. Finch
Lord H. Lennox Chippenham.	••	••	C	Lincoln. Mr. C. Seely		L	Mr. Hardy L Mr. Laslett Salford. Mr. Cawley C Worcestershire (West).
Mr. Goldney Christchurch.	**	••	C	Mr. H. Palmer Lincolnshire (North).	••	L	Mr. Cawley C Worcestershire (West).  Mr. Chorley
Mr. E. M. Burke Cirencester. Mr. Bathurst	••	••	C	Sir M. J. Cholmeley Mr. Winn Lincolnshire (Mid).	••	C	Dr. Lush Mr. Hamilton. L Wycombe. Captain Carington
Ulitheroe. Mr. Assheton	••	••	C	Mr. Cracroft		C.	Sandwich. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen . L York. Mr. Lowther
Cockermouth, Mr. J. Fletcher			L	Liskeard. Sir A. Buller		L	Mr. Brassey L Mr. Westhead Scarborough.
Colchester. Mr. Rebow			L	Liverpool. Mr. Graves		C	Sir J. Johnstone L Mr. Dent L
Dr. Brewer Cornwall West.	**	••	L	Viscount Sandon Mr. W. Rathbone		L	SCOTLAND,
Mr. St. Aubyn Mr. Vivian Coventry.	• •	••	L	Leominster. Mr. Arkwright London.	••	C	Aberdeen. Colonel Sykes L Aberdeenshire (West). Glasgow. Mr. Graham
Mr. Eaton Mr. Hill	::	**	C	Mr. Goschen Mr. Alderman Lawrence	e	L	Mr. McOmbie L Ayr District. Mr. Anderson
Cricklade. Hon. F. Cadogan			L	Mr. Crawford	**	L	Mr. Crawfurd L Mr. Grieve Banffshire. Haddington District.
Sir D. Gooch Cumberland (West).	••	••	C	Mr. R. Lowe		L	Mr. Duff Clackmananshire and Kinross-shire Hawick Hawick
Mr. Lowther Mr. Wyndham Darlington.	::	• •	C	Ludlow. Captain Clive		C	Mr. Adams L Mr. G. Trevelyan  Dumbartonshire. Inverness. Mr. Ewing C Mr. Mackintosh
Mr. Backhouse Denbigh.	••	• •	L	Lymington. Lord G. Lennox Lynn Regis.		C	Mr. Ewing
Mr. W. Williams Derby.			L	Lord Stanley	••	C	Dundee. Kilmarnock. Mr. Bouverie
Mr. Phusoll	• •	• •	L	Macclesfield. Mr, Brocklehurst		L	Sir J. Ogilvy L Kirkcaldy. Edinburgh. Mr. Aytoun
Devizes, Sir T. Bateson			C	Mr. Chadwick Maidstone.	* *	L	Mr. M'Laren L Leith. Mr. Miller L Mr. Mactie
Dewsbury.				Mr. Lee	* *	L	Elgin. New Ross.

Mr. Lee Mr. Whatman

		_ g				060	
Paisley.				St. Andrew's.			
Mr. Ewing		* *	L	Mr. Ellice	* *		L
Hon, A. Kinnaird			$\mathbf{L}$				1
		11	REL	AND.			
rmagh.				Kilkenny (County).			
Mr. Vance			C	Mr. Bryan			I
oleraine.				Mr. Agar Ellis		• •	Î
Sir H. Bruce			C	Kinsale.	• •	••	
lonmel.				Sir G. Colthurst			I
Mr. Bagwell			L	Limerick (County).			-
ownpatrick.				Mr. Monsell			L
Mr. Keown			C	Mr. Synan			L
olin City.			~	Lisburn.			
Sir A. Guinness Mr. Pim	* *		C	Mr. Verner			0
blin University.	• •		L	Mallow,			
Mr. Lefroy			C	Mr. Sullivan Roscommon (County).	* *	• •	I
Mr. Ball	• •		č	The O'Conor Don			I
ungannon.	• •	• •	-	Colonel French			Î
Colonel S. Knox			C	Tralee.	• •	•••	-
nnis.		•••	-	The O'Donoghue			I
Captain Stackpoole			L	Waterford County.			_
ilkenny.				Mr. Esmonde			1
Sir J. Gray			L	Mr. De La Poer			1
				Wexford.			
			1	Mr. Devereux			1

## THE LATE BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD.

.. C

.. C

.. C

.. C

.. L

The death is announced of one who, if he was not personally well known to most Englishmen, borea name of world-wide reputation—a name everywhere associated with commercial honour, high principle, and integrity, as well as wealth—Baron James de Rothschild.

a name everywhere associated with commercial honour, high principle, and integrity, as well as wealth—Baron James de Rothschild.

The Baron, who was born on May 15, 1792, was the youngest and last surviving of the five sons of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, a native of Frankfort, the founder of the great commercial house which bears his name. The father, at his death, in 1812, left to his sons not only the inheritance of an immense fortune and boundless credit, but the still more precious legacy of wise and prudent and united counsels. He especially recommended them, if they would preserve the position he had gained for them, always to act together; and it is well known that his sons and his grandchildren also have for more than half a century religiously fellowed that advice. Taking part in most of the great financial affairs of Austria, France, and England, they formed in the last generation an invincible phalanx; for, while the third son, Nathan Meyer, settled in London, Anselm took up his residence at Frankfort, Solomon at Vienna, Charles at Naples, and James at Paris. A writer thirty years ago says:—"By themselves, or by their agents, the Rothschilds have exercised a powerful control over the principal cities of Europe, and, faithful to their habit never to undertake anything separately, and to concert all their operations, they have followed one unvaried and identical system to such good purpose that they were at one time free to make either peace or war. . . . Their five houses were conducted nearly in common, except so far as that the house in London was almost wholly under the control of its nominal chief." This was written in 1836, but the words are as applicable to the present year. The Meyer Anselm Rothschild whom we mentioned above was born in the city of Frankfort. He was intended for the Jewish ministry, but being placed by his father in a counting-house at Hanover, he showed so great an aptitude for commercial pursuits that, having experienced his honesty and integrity in lesser matters, the Landgrave .. L .. C the largest scale in concert and correspondence with his other brothers and nephews. It is impossible here to enumerate the great transactions in which the house of Rothschild has been great transactions in which the house of Rothschild has been engaged; but in all their financial operations the Baron just deceased had a leading share. All the brothers were men unrivalled in their knowledge of business; but, with the single exception of Nathan Meyer, the head of the London house, there was not one to whose judgment the others more entirely deferred in great undertakings, especially in France and Western Europe, than the brother just deceased. Like the rest of his family, Baron James de Rothschild was distinguished by his private and personal charities, which he dispensed with a more than princely liberality. His handsome house in the Rue Lafitte attracted the best society in Paris, and his château at Ferrières was, perhape, the most magnificent specimen of the "country house" extant in France. He had a "chasse" such as is seldom seen out of England, and had the honour of entertaining the Emperor at a battue in

the most magnificent specimen of the "country house" extant in France. He had a "chasse" such as is seldom seen out of England, and had the honour of entertaining the Emperor at a battue in which the slaughter was on a truly Imperial scale.

The Baron had received the grand cordons of almost all the Continental orders, and was invested last year, during the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Paris, by the two Archdukes with the first class of the Order of the Iron Crown. He has left a widow, who presided gracefully over his splendid hospitalities, and whose salon has been for many years the rendezvous of M. Thiers and the chiefs of the Orleanist party. He has also left several children. His eldest son, Baron Alphonse, married, in 1857, his cousin, Leonora, eldest daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who has so long represented the city of London in Parliament. Sir Anthony Rothschild, who was created a Baronet in 1846, and Baron Meyer, M.P. for Hythe, are nephews .. C a Baronet in 1846, and Baron Meyer, M.P. for Hythe, are nephews of the Baron just deceased. It may interest our readers to learn that Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the founder of the fortunes of the family, received letters of "denisenation" in the year 1804; and that by Imperial Patent, dated at Vienna in September, 1822, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of the Austrian empire.

M. THIERS.—Great curiosity has been expressed as to what M. Thiers is engaged upon at this moment. During the last five or six months the illustrious statesman has purchased more than a hundred and fifty volumes on natural history. The latest works, the most recent discoveries, all the progress of science, are the subjects of his studies. It is now stated that for many years M. Thiers has been occupied in writing an important book, in five or six volumes, on religion, philosophy, general history, arts, and sciences. The first portion is now completed. The few amongst the friends of the author who have read some pages render homage to the ardour of the profession of faith set forth in the work.

Dumbartonshire.

Mr. Ewing

Mr. Jardine

Mr. Jardine

Mr. Cameron

Mr. Cameron

Mr. Armistead

Mr. Armistead

Mr. Ajordine

Mr. Ayloun

Mr. Ayloun

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Machie

Mr. Machie

Mr. Machie

Mr. Machie

Mr. Grant Duff

Mr. Machie

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Miller

Mr. Machie

Mr. Miller

Mr. Mi

GENERAL GRANT.

As our readers already know, General Grant, the hero of the late American war, has been elected President of the United States by a large majority. We believe we have already published a Portrait of the General, but that was long ago, comparatively speaking; and we daresay the "counterfeit presentment" of the future President of the great American Republic which we now place before our readers will be welcome. Ulysees S. Grant, Lieutenant-General in and Commander-in-Chief, of the army of the Federal States of America, was born in the year 1823, at Point Pleasant, Ohio. He entered West Point in 1839, and graduated on June 30, 1833, with the brevet of Lieutenant of Infantry, receiving his commission in 1845, and participated in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. He was breveted First Lieutenant in September, 1847, for Molino del Rey, and shortly after Capitain, for Chepultepec. He gained great distinction during this struggle, and held the position of Regimental Quartermaster during part of the time. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in August, 1853, became full Capitain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and first settled in Missouri, but afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois, From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois, in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers. He was appointed a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In November, 1861, he fought the battle of Selmont, and in January, 1862, conducted an able reconnoissance to the rear of Columbus on Portion of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was now made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up the river to Pittsburg Landing. On April 6 and 7 he fought the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate General, A. S. Johnson, lost his life. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Coriath, and when the latte GENERAL GRANT. As our readers already know, General Grant, the hero of the late American war,

GENERAL GRANT, PRESIDENT BLECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

capture of the Confederate capital, Richmond. But he met his match in General Robert Lee, who not only repulsed him in three desperate battles, but baffled all his subsequent strategic movements, with the loss, altogether, it has been computed, of 100,000 men. Finding his original plan of campaign rendered abortive, General Grant eventually adopted that of his predecessor, McClellan, by crossing the James [River and investing Petersburg,

a town some twenty miles to the south of Richmond; but here again Lee had antici-pated him. Several desperate engage-ments resulted from this alteration in straments resulted from this alteration in strategy, in which blood was largely shed on both sides. In the course of these operations Grant mined and blew up a fort before the town, with the view of taking the latter by assault. The attempt signally failed, the Federal army being driven back with the loss of 6000 men. Subsequently General Grant, aided by Sherman's march and counter-march through the South, succeeded in exhausting the Confederates, and brought the war to an end.

After the close of the war General Grant After the close of the war General Grant maintained a close and characteristic reserve as regards politics, and it was long doubtful which of the two great parties in the States—the Republicans and the Democrats—could claim him as an adherent. He ultimately declared for the former, however, and by that party he has been elected President, in conjunction with Mr. Colfax, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Vice-President. The Democratic candidates were Mr. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Frank Blair, of Missouri. General Grant will enter upon his term of office in March next. March next.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD OF

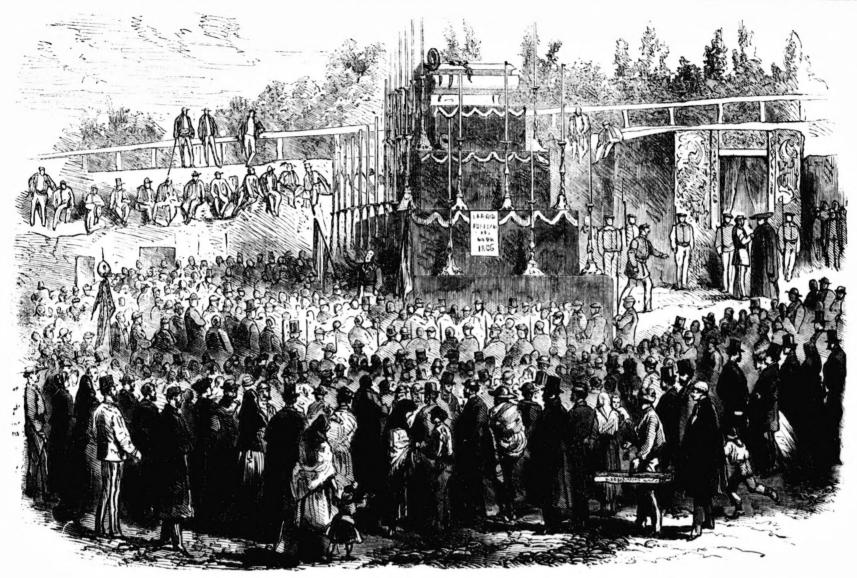
THE NEW MATIONAL GUARD OF
BARCELONA.

The queer old historical city of Barcelona has been faithful to its ancient character and traditions during the present revolution. Great in its relation to commerce and distinguished by having been the place where, in 1401, the first bank of exchange was established in Europe, Barcelona seems always to have preferred liberty to wealth. There is, perhaps, no place in the world which has experienced more changes, sustained more sieges, and so frequently raised the standard of revolt. Romans, Goths, Moors, and French have in turns been possessed of this originally Punic city, until it had Princes of its own, and rebelled against them and refused to follow them in their expeditions, James the Conqueror, in 1277; Pedro III., in 1283; Juan II., in the fifteenth century; Philip IV., in 1640; Charles II., in 1689, all had this hard Barcelona nut to crack; and, though the citadel of Monjuich was taken by Lord Peterborough in 1705; though, nine years afterwards, Philip V. bombarded the city and laid a third of it in ruins; and the same year, while the English fleet blockaded the fort, Berwick, with forty thousand French, stormed the city and set fire to it, the people themselves were not really sabdued. Louis XIV. abolished independent princes, ages of Barcelona were at an end, and diserably reduced; but with the return-BARCELONA.

Louis XIV. abolished independent princes, the municipal privileges of Barcelona were at an end, and the population was miserably reduced; but with the returning prosperity of trade seemed to revive tne taste of the people for wars and revolutions. Barcelona was always the first at a pronunciamento. In 1834, when General Lauder opposed Christina; in 1840, when the city pronounced for Espartero, who, in 1842, was compelled to bombard his previous supporters for



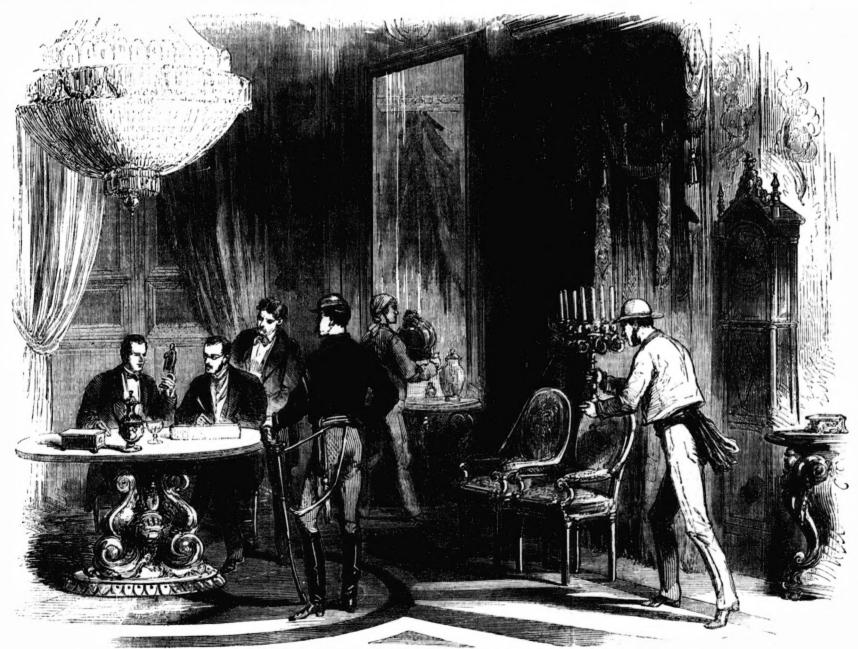
COSTUMES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF BARCELOVA.



FUNERAL CEREMONY AT MADRID IN HONOUR OF THE PATRIOTS SHOT IN 1846.

commencing another revolution; in 1843, when they raised the standard of revolt against him once more; and in 1846, when they found a fresh foe in Narvaez, the Barcelonese have vindicated their ancient character.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find them in the van of the present struggle for liberty, and our Illustration represents the



TAKING AN INVENTORY OF ROYAL JEWELS, ETC., AT MADRID.

of the tower, where, at three o'clock, the president gave the first blow of a pickaxe, as a signal for the work of destruction, amidst enthusiastic shouts of applause. Constructed, as we have said, by Philip V., this fortress has served for citadel, prison, and stronghold; upon its walls took place the execution of scores of patriotic men, and in its prisons martyrs to the cause of freedom have worn out their weary lives. It was a perpetual menace to Catalonia, and reminded the people of their outraged liberty. In 1841 the people of Barcelona rushed at once to attempt the demolition of its walls; but Espartero prevented its destruction, and rebuilt it with the public access. with the public money.

CELEBRATION OF THE FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR THE POLITICAL VICTIMS OF 1866.

Another Engraving represents a ceremony of significant import, and one which was regarded as a solemn occasion. There are certain public works just now being briskly carried on around the gate of San Vincent, that monumental portal constructed, in 1775, during the reign of Charles III. It is the very entrance of Madrid, opposite the station of the Northern Railway, and close to the infantry barracks constructed by O'Donnell. It was here that, in 1866, after the revolt that had been declared by a portion of the army, Serrano went out and presented himself before the soldiers, not knowing which among them were disaffected; and it was here that several of the sub-officers of artillery accused of having fomented the revolution were arrested and shot. In their honour and to their memory the funeral celebration represented in our Engraving was taken part in by all the people of the city. General Pierrad, who was at the head of the movement of 1866, presided, and, on the termination of the funeral service, pronounced an termination of the funeral service, pronounced an oration, amidst the acclamations of the crowd.

### TAKING AN INVENTORY OF THE ROYAL PROPERTY.

A third Engraving represents a scene which has taken place at the Royal Palace, now that the last of the Bourbons has been safely disposed of. The Royal property was of considerable value, and the furniture of many of the apartments was costly and elegant enough to form considerable items in the inventory that had to be taken of the national possessions, or of those which may be regarded as belonging to the personalties of Isabella. Our Illustration, which is taken from the artist's sketch of the scene, serves to show in what a calm and business-like manner the revolution has been effected, and how great an influence has been already established at Madrid by the unselfish patriotism and unity of principle exhibited by the leaders of the new Provisional

DESTRUCTION OF THE GAROTTE SCAFFOLD AT MADRID,

There is to be no more legalised strangling at Madrid, abolition of capital punishment, which is so strongly in favour with the present Government, has been signalised by the solemn burning of the scaffold where criminals were executed by the terrible garotte—an instrument a description of which, it was said, suggested to the London ruffian the present mode of attack in our unprotected streets. The wretched victim condemned to death by the Spanish law was seated in a chair, his neck inclosed in a ring attached to a firm post behind him, and acted upon by a powerful screw, which at once contracted it, so that it presupon the front of the throat and choked him to death. There something awfully barbarous about the method-almost as barsomething awinly barbarous about the method—almost as barbarous as hanging by a rope from a beam; and it was amidst a kind of subdued and shivering jubilation that the representatives of the new order of things in Spain destroyed the apparatus which had so often been used for the destruction of political offenders.

THE HEALTH OF SCOTLAND.—The Registrar-General has again to present an unfavourable monthly return of the health of the eight principal towns of Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, and Perth. The deaths registered in October (2298) are 216 above the October average for the last ten years, allowing for increase of population. The population is now, probably, a little above 960,000. As many as 46 per cent of the deaths were of children under five years of age; in Greenock 61 per cent. Zymotic (epidemic and contagious) diseases caused 31 per cent of the mortality—a very high ratio for this class of causes of mortality; and this rate was exceeded in Glasgow and Edinburgh from the prevalence of scarlatina, and also in Greenock, owing to scarlatina and whooping-cough, and in Paisley from scarlatina and fevers. Scarlatina was again the most fatal epidemic, causing 325 deaths, or 141 per cent of the mortality. Ninety-eight deaths were caused by fevers, 95 by whooping-cough, 71 by diarrhoea, 5 by cholera, 16 by diphtheria, 235 by consumption, 48 by croup, 364 by inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs. There was no death from smallpox. Sixty-three deaths resulted from violent causes; 3 were suicides, 3 were from delirium tremens, 3 from intemperance. 575 marriages were registered in October, being forty-four below the average, allowing for increase of population. 8209 births were registered, and, as usual, very nearly one tenth were illegitimate. The chief characteristic of the weather in October was the very low mean temperature, lower than has been recorded for October in any year since 1856. The lowest mean temperature was recorded at Dundee—444; the highest at Perth. 46's. The greatest depth of rain was at Greenock—6·52 in.; and the least at Dundee, 1°35 in.

THE LATE LORD ALTHORP.—At the conclusion of a recent speech at Nottingham, after distributiog the prizes awarded at the Oxford local

44.4; the highest at Perth, 46.8. The greatest depth of rain was at Greenock—62 in.; and the least at Dundee, 125 in.

THE LATE LORD AITHORF.—At the conclusion of a recent speech at Nottingham, after distributing the prizes awarded at the Oxford local examinations, the late Speaker, Mr. Denison, said:—"There still remains the question, what is to be done to make education effective throughout the country? Something may be done by Government, and something by Universities; but these will be of small effect, unless the care of home and of the fireside be added; unless parents will take an interest in the progress of their children, or will stimulate them to exertion. In Scotland—'What place in the school to-day?' is the first question asked, when a boy comes home. 'Who is Dux? Could you not get to be Dux by taking a little more pains?' The keen interest of the parents. It will give an instance which occurred in a noble family, in the case of one who passed a large part of his life in this county, and with whom I was intimately acquainted. Lord Althorp, known to us all as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, was not an industrious boy at school, was fond of field sports, of shooting and hunting, and, when he went to Cambridge, took his hunters with him, and thought more of the sport he should have with the hounds than algebra or mathematics. When he came home for the first vacation his mother said to him one day, 'Jack, we shall expect you to take honours.' Jack, or, not to seem too familiar, may I add the epithet which in after-life accompanied the word, Honest Jack, was struck all of a heap by this maternal expectation; but he pondered upon it. He sold his hunters; he set himself diligently to the study of mathematics; he took hosours in the examination of his college; and, doubtless, it was to the strengthening and healthy influence of those studies—for he was never gifted with the powers of oratory—that Lord Althorp was enabled to play such a distinguished part in life, and it is as

METROPOLIS GAS SUPPLY.—Some important Parliamentary notice ave been given on this question. The Board of Trade have decided again METROPOLIS GAS SUPPLY.—Some important Parliamentary notices have been given on this question. The Board of Trade have decided again to introduce a bill to secure for the rest of the metropolis the legislation of the last Session, then limited to the City area and the district of the Chartered Gas Company. There is also a notice by the South Metropolitan Gas Company for an amalgamation with the Phomix and Surrey Consumers' Gas Companies, and for legislation on the basis of the Act of last year. Recently, also, the vestry of St. James, on the motion of Mr. James Beal, decided unanimously to apply to Parliament for an alteration of the districting arrangements so as to permit the Chartered Company to light the whole parish, under the terms of their Act of last Session—viz., sixteen candles at 3s. 9d. per 1000 feet, from January, 1870, if the Western Gas Company should decline to agree to light on the same terms. The Western Company did decline to after the terms of supply. The vestry decided at a recent meeting, by fourteen to two, not to apply to Parliament for a reduction in price and alteration of district. The ratepayers, however, less supine, have given notice for a bill, and the St. James's Gas Bill appears amongst the Parliamentary notices, It is to be hoped that the resolute action of the Board of Trade will secure in the ensuing Session a settlement for some time to come of this vexed question. Since 1858 there have been six committees of the House of Commons on the supply of gas to London. It is time it was settled. The long agitation makes another reason for the consideration of the question of London government. The want of municipal power was never more glaringly shown than in the fact that there is no anthority in London to long agitation makes another reason for the consideration of the question of London government. The want of municipal power was never more glaringly shown than in the fact that there is no authority in London to deal with this question for the ratepayer. The Metropolitan Board has declined, the vestries are powerless, and it is only under the unceasing action of a very few spirited ratepayers that the Board of Trade is induced to interpose. Liverpool or Birmingham would move, as the Corporation of London did, in the interests of the consumers; it is only the metropolis that is thus helpless. It is to be hoped in the next Parliament a remedy was be found for a marked a defect in our supplicital organisation. may be found for so marked a defect in our municipal organisation

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post. Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch. Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

### THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

### ILLUSTRATED TIMES

will be published on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

Price 4ld..

and will contain numerous Engravings, Tales, Poems, and Sketches, suitable to the Season, and interesting at all Times, by some of the principal Artists and Authors of the day.



# THE EXTINCTION OF CONSERVATISM.

THE Conservative Reform Bill will be found to have had the effect of increasing not the number of Conservatives, but the number of Reformers in the new House of Commons. From a Conservative point of view, then, it is a failure. There will be fewer Conservative elements in the Parliament about to be assembled than in the one lately dissolved. Indeed, the Liberal majority will be so great that the Conservatives are already expressing a hope that it may prove unwieldy, and that the Liberals may commit the folly of dividing against themselves. This is the sort of wish that is formed by men who are already in despair. The majority will be sufficiently large to give the Government destined to replace that of Mr. Disraeli full power to settle the Irish Church question in a manner conformable to the interests of Ireland and of the whole empire; and that will quite compensate for any want of union that may manifest itself in regard to matters of minor importance.

The insincerity of the Conservative leader in bringing forward a Reform Bill which he flattered himself he had so framed that it should bring with it no reform, has met with its natural and proper reward. It was impossible to enlarge the constituencies without diminishing the power of Conservatism; and it has now been satisfactorily proved that to add to the number of electors is to add to the strength of the Liberal party. Mr. Disraeli, in maintaining that the great bulk of the population was Conservative-that the Conservative or (to give it the name which he prefers) the "Tory" party was the national party-maintained a mere paradox. It is only by diminishing the number of electors (an obvious impossibility) that Conservatism can be strengthened. The whole political history of England has been the history of our progress from Conservatism to Liberalism; and a more important step in that direction cannot be pointed to than the one just taken. In Scotland Conservatism seems to have died out ; and when the people of England are as well educated as the people of Scotland, that ancient and selfish creed will lose much of the power which in this country still belongs to it. In the matter of reading, writing, and what is called "book learning" generally, it is notorious that the Scotch are ahead of the English; and it may be expected that the spread of education will produce the same effects among us which are already observable among them. In Scotland not one candidate has raised his voice on behalf of the Irish Church Establishment. In the last Parliament not one Scotch borough was represented by a Conservative; and the few Conservatives, of the mildest pattern, who sat for counties, are by no means sure of re-election.

It is easy, then, to foresee a time-perhaps the time has already arrived-when Scotland will return no Conservative members at all. If we look further into the future we must perceive that in England Conservatism, without absolutely perishing, will be enfeebled to utter powerlessness. The Conservatives already deny their predecessors. They are ashamed of their origin, and complain that the Liberals wish to make them responsible for the reactionary policy advocated, though advocated in vain, by the Conservatives of twenty years since. A generation hence, the break-up in the Liberal party to which the Conservatives are already fondly looking forward may, and indeed must, take place. The idea of a Government without an Opposition cannot be conceived in England, and certainly ought not to be desired. There will still be a contest; but it will be a contest between two sections of Liberalism, the least advanced of which will represent the Conservatism of to-day, as the Conservatism of to-day represents the Toryism of the period antecedent to the first Reform Bill.

EVERY HUNDRED YEARS.—The text-books of physical geography do not take notice of the recurrence of an earthquake in Feru in the sixty-eighth year of every century. An American contemporary states the fact, and it is curlous to see how he makes good his assertion:—"The first earthquake on record in Feru occurred in the year 1668. A century after, on April 23, 1868, at half-past six a.m., Arica and the towns within its jurisduction were destroyed by an earthquake which extended its rawages to Ariquipa." So far the progress is very smooth, but there was no earthquake in 1768, and our contemporary's theory might seem in danger. He is, however, equal to the occasion:—"The year 1768 passed off without any unusual phenomenon; but the great earthquake of the 13th ultimo, at a distance of two centuries from the last mentioned, may very well count for two."

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, who since the lamented death of the Prince Consort has used plain note-paper in her correspondence, has adopted a monogram consisting of the regal "R" under an Imperial crown, with the legend "Victoria" across the letter. The design, which has received its last improvements from her Majesty's own hand, is being executed in black and silver by Mr. James Macmichael, of King's-road, Chelsea.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa, with their suite, arrived at Paris on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to the Bristol Hotel.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has given twenty guineas to the fund for the repair and restoration of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. G. F. Lee, the editor of the "Directorium Anglicanum," is the Vicar of this church.

KING CHARLES V. OF SWEDEN recently refused to sign a death-warrant against a woman convicted by one of the tribunals of poisoning. His Majesty declared, at the same time, that for the future no capital execution should take place in his kingdom, and that, if the death penalty were not abolished by law, he desired to see it cease in fact.

MAZZINI is seriously ill at Lugano, and there is said to be little hope of

his recovery.

HIS HIGHNESS HASSAN PACHA, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and Nathar Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present at the nomination at Guildhall on Monday.

PIUS IX., according to rumour, has the intention of reconstructing the ecclesiastical hierarchy in Scotland, and of creating, at the approaching Consistory, two new Cardinals in England. Mgrs. Manning and Ullathorne are mentioned as the persons designated. There is also said to be a question of appointing a Primate of Scotland in the person of the Rev. Mr. Patterson.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery last Saturday. The Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Westmorland, Admiral Yelverton, Mr. H. Padwick, Captain Barlow, and Mr. John Day were among the gentlemen present, in addition to the members of the family.

THE QUEEN has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the second class on Sub-Lieutenant Lionel Androz De Sausmarez, of her Majesty's ship Myrmidon, for rescuing a seaman from drowning in Banana Creek, River Congo, Western Africa, although a strong current was running at the time and the river was infested with sharks.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY proposes to transfer from the police to the Metropolitan Board of Works the supervision of dangerous structures in London. The Board have signified their willingness to undertake the duty. A CHICAGO SPECULATOR offered the Rev. Mr. Punshon 50,000 dols. for this winter's lectures. Mr. Punshon declined the offer.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral will be ed in the first week of the new year.

A NEW CONE has opened on Mount Vesuvius, and has emitted a large quantity of lava.

AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, on the 3rd inst., the Democrats of lew York sent round the city, before sunrise, huge bells mounted on aggons to rouse their voters.

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Lady Mand Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and Lord Shelburn, eldest son of the Marquis of

VIOLENT SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was felt in Bucharest on Sunday

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY declared against the use of butter, which they aver "contains no element of food required by the human family."

Mr. H. J. BYRON, the popular dramatist, commenced a professional engagement as an actor, in the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on Monday wening, appearing as Sprats in his own drama of "Blow for Blow." It is stated that Mr. Byron intends acting in this piece in several of the chief theatres of the country.

THE LAST CENSUS taken at Florence shows that the population has increased since the removal of the capital there from Turin from 119,800 to 177,284.

THE RECEIPTS at the theatres, concert-rooms, and places of public amusement in Paris amounted in October to 1,776,029f., being an increase of 770,700f. on the previous month.

NEW AND MORE ACCURATE DEFINITIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT—M.P.ricism.—Tomahavek.

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM NAPLES state that the lava is reaching cultivated land, doing considerable damage, and threatening villages. New cones have opened at the foot of the great cone, and from them two streams of fire are issuing. Stones and fire are occasionally thrown up also from the great cone.

MDLLE. PATTI (Marquise de Caux) is going to St. Petersburg next month. This was known before; but a piece of news that has painfully surprised the Parisian musical public is that she has signed an engagement with the manager of the St. Petersburg opera which binds her up to the

THE VOTING BY "NATIONS" FOR THE RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY showed equal numbers for Mr. Lowe and Lord Stanley. The casting-yote lies with the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster-General in the present Government.

THE CITY OF ALAMOS, in Sinaloa, Mexico, and several towns of Sonora and Lower California, have been destroyed by tornadoes

CRONSTADT is already closed by ice, many steamers and sailing-vessels being frozen in.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER has accepted an invitation to dine with a number of London workmen on the evening of Saturday, the 28th inst., at St. James's Hall.

THE FOLLOWING NOVEL INTIMATION appears in a Quebec paper at the dof one of its marriage announcements:—"No cards! No cake!! No

THE CONFERENCE HELD IN ST. PETERSBURG on the subject of ex-plosive missiles terminated its labours on Monday, when a protocol was signed which is to serve as the basis of an international convention.

A HAIRDRESSER AT SALISBURY, named Foot, took a dose of strychnine, as he said, "to steady his hands." The quantity he described as being about as much as would cover a threepenny piece." The doctors tried the usual antidotes, but without success,

THE INQUIRY into the cause of the late collision at the Nore has terninated. The Court attributes the occurrence to the joint default of the naster and the mate of the North Star, and has cancelled their certificates. THE BISHOP OF LONDON is to be translated to the archiepiscopal see of THE BISHOP OF LONDON is to be translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln will be translated to the see of London and Archdeacon Wordsworth will replace Dr. Jackson in the Bishopric of Lincoln. Both the translated prelates are fifty-seven years of age; Dr. Tatt has been Bishop of London since 1856, and Dr. Jackson has presided over the diocese of Lincoln since 1853.

THIS IS A WONDERFUL CIDER YEAR IN NORMANDY. Apples are less than half the price they were last season. In many places tubs enough cannot be found, and the growers are reluctantly compelled to make their apples into jam. Not only the adult schools, but many boys' schools are shut up for the moment, all hands being called to the cider press. The pear harvest is much less abundant.

pear harvest is much less abundant.

IN A MINE in the State of New Jersey, which has for thirty-five years past been worked for lead, a natural chemical combination has been discovered not heretofore attainable by any known artificial means, which is not only suitable as a paint for ironwork of all kinds, but is specially adopted for the coating of ships' bettoms, as the particles of copper in the combination are fatal to animal life.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY, vacant by the election of expiration of Mr. Carlyle's term of office, has been filled by the election of

expiration of Mr. Carlyle's term of office, has been filled by the election of Mr. Mcnereiff, who is a candidate for the representation of the Universities of Glasgew and Aberdeen. Mr. Moncreiff polled 607 as against 425 votes recorded for Mr. Ruskin. The name of Mr. Lowe was withdrawn by his committee after the right hon, gentleman had polled 80 votes.

committee after the right hon, gentleman had polled 80 votes.

A NEW SENSATION!—They are going to bring out a new drama in Paris, at the Théatre du Châtelet—the title of it "Theodorus;" and two new actors are to appear in it—a couple of serpents! Horses have been brought on the stage, and dogs, and parrots, and cockatoos, and bears, and even those familiar insects to whose bite the Prime Minister once compared the National Debt. But this, surely, is the first appearance of snakes upon any stage. No doubt, ere long, we shall have to hail in London these interesting débutants.

London these interesting débutants.

THE GENTLEMEN CALLED TO THE BAR this term by the benchers of the various inns of court attended, on Wednesday, morning to be sworn in, as heretofore, before signing the roll. They were, however, informed by Mr. Justice Lush that the Judges had considered the Act of last Session with reference to oaths, and they were clearly of opinion that the oath of allegiance—the only one heretofore required to be taken—had been abolished, and that consequently there was none to be taken now. The fee paid for swearing in was also abolished, and all that was now required was for each gentleman to subscribe the roll, for which he would have to pay a fee of 2s. 6d.

THE LORD MAYOR stated at the declaration of the poll on Lambeth, on Wednesday, that the agents of the Conservative party had been permitted to terrify the wives of working men through the machinery of the District Visiting Society, who in some cases had threatened that if the husbands did not vote according to the instructions they had received their families would not receive relief during the ensuing winter. This assertion was vehemently denied by the Tories on the hustings, but was confidently repeated by Mr. Lawrence. THE LOUNGER.

Or the new men returned to serve in Parliament, few are known to fame; we cannot tell, therefore, what we have gained. We nay know, though, what we have lost. Let me, in this column, attempt to estimate and sum up that. At Abingdon nothing has been lost—the Honourable Charles Lindsay keeps his seat. Andover retains the services of the Hon. Dudley Fortescue; Aylesbury its attachment to Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild and Aylesbury its attachment to Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild and Samuel George Smith. Banbury wisely refused to part with Mr. Samuelson—a quiet able man, who does honour to Banbury. At Bath there is a change. Colonel Hogg has been superseded by a gentleman named Dalrymple. Colonel Hogg is a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and as such had his uses in the House; but, as Bath has sent Mr. Tite, who is also a member of the board, we can spare the Colonel. A wonderful change has come over the borough of Bedford. This town, except the election in 1857, has returned one and one for many years. Mr. Whitbread (Liberal) and Colonel Stuart (Conservative) have represented Bedford since 1859, Colonel Stuart is a very respectable man, and had conquered a good position in servative) have represented Bedford since 1859. Colonel Stuart is a very respectable man, and had conquered a good position in the House. He was one of the referees. In fact, he was too respectable for the Bedford Conservatives; he would not squander his money amongst them. So they gave the Colonel the cold shoulder and took to a Captain Polhill Turner. But, if the gallant Colonel felt sore, he has had his revenge; for the Conservatism of Bedford has suddenly collapsed in the most wonderful manner. The state of the poll at its close was:—Howard (Liberal), 1313; Whitbread, 1241; Polhill Turner, 764; O'Malley (son of Finsbury O'Malley), 498. This is the most wonderful collapse on record, Barwick, instead of Sir Dudley Marioribanks and Mr. A. Mitchell. O'Malley), 498. This is the most wonderful collapse on record. Berwick, instead of Sir Dudley Marjoribanks and Mr. A. Mitchell, who both retired, sends us Lord Bury and Mr. Stapleton, both Liberals. This is an improvement; the two old members were silent voters, nothing more. Lord Bury is an able man, and can speak well. Mr. Stapleton silently represented Berwick from 1857 to 1859. Beverley returns Sir Henry Edwardes and Captain Kennard; the latter instead of Christopher Sykes. The House neither gains nor loses by the change. Bewdley, instead of Sir Thomas Winnington, a Liberal, who retired, has elected Sir R. Glass, a Conservative, and only known, so far as I am aware, in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph cable. At Birkenhead there is no change; the builder of the Alabama will still grace the House of Commons. Birmingham has been faithful to its traditions. The Conservatives thought to get the minority seat; but Birmingham sternly said, "No; no Tory for us." The members are Dixon, Muntz, and Bright. It is curious, at first sight, that Birmingham should have placed the greatest man that ever represented it at the bottom of the list; but this is explicable. that everrepresented it at the bottom of the list; but this is explicable. Bright at first ran ahead so fast that the stream of his friends had to be turned off him and turned on to Dixon and Muntz to keep them above the Tories. Mr. Muntz, I suppose, is the son of the old member, who was noted for his long beard—the only beard then in the House. At Blackburn there is no change. Bodmin sent to the last Parliament the Hon. Leveson Gower and Mr. Wyld. The Reform Bill took a member from Bodmin, and Bodmin had to choose between the peer's son and the map-publisher. Bodmin somewhat emphatically expressed its preference for the neer's son choose between the peer's son and the map-publisher. Bodmin somewhat emphatically expressed its preference for the peer's son. Bolton has discharged Mr. Barnes, a Radical Dissenter, and installed in his place a Mr. Hick, of whom I know nothing more than the fact that he is Conservative. Mr. Parry (L) represented Boston, with Mr. Malcolm (C), in the last Parliament. Mr. Parry retired; and Mr. Staniland (L), an old member, hoped to get in. But Boston preferred Mr. T. Collins (C)—the eccentric Tom—who used to represent Knaresborough. Well, there is this to be said for Tom—if he did no more, he made us some fun. Moreover, he was great at counts-out. From Bradford Thompson retired. Mr. Edward Miall hoped to gain the seat; and Mr. Forster, wishing to great at counts-out. From Bradford Thompson retired. Mr. Edward Miall hoped to gain the seat; and Mr. Forster, wishing to see Miall returned, coalesced with him against a Mr. Ripley. The result was, Mr. Ripley was at the head of the poll, Mr. Forster second, and Miall 925 below Ripley. Ripley is unknown to me; he is, I suspect, a great local sun. All three are Liberals, and the House will gain nothing by the change. It would, though, have gained intellectual strength if Miall had been returned. Bridgewater again sends Kinglake and Vanderbyl. The Brightonians, who were at one time wooed by, I think, eight lovers, have wisely resolved to be faithful to their old members, who have been so faithful to them. As to that erratic, fickle. The Brightonians, who were at one time wooed by, I think, eight lovers, have wisely resolved to be faithful to their old members, who have been so faithful to them. As to that erratic, fickle, political Wildrake, Conyngham, they first kicked him down stairs, and then effectually "constitated him." The Parliamentary career of Mr. Miles of Bristol extended over only a few weeks. He was elected at the end of last Session; and now the Bristolians have dismissed him, and substituted for him our old friend Morley. This is in every way a gain to the House. Buckingham was last Session deprived of a member. It used to return two members; it now sends only one, which, in truth, is one too many. It has, however, done the right thing. It has preferred Sir Harry Verney, the Liberal, to windy, wordy Mr. Hubbard (C). Burnley, one of the new boroughs, has chosen a Mr. Shaw (L), of whom I have learned nothing. At Bury, Lancashire, the old member, R. N. Philips, beat Lord Chelsea (C) by over 500 votes. At Bury St. Edmunds Greene (C) and Hardcastle (L) were elected again.

At Cauterbury the Conservatives made a desperate attack upon Butler-Johnstone; but, with the aid of the Liberals, he was placed at the head of the poll. He has got for his colleague a Captain Brinckman (L), whoever he may be. On the Irish Church question Gladstone gets two votes from Canterbury. Poor Huddleston will not be a Judge yet. At Cardiff Colonel Stuart (L) beat the Tory, Giffard, Q.C., though there cannot be a doubt that the gallant Colonel's "dear cousin's" influence was all against him. Sir Thomas Lloyd (I) retains his seat for the Cardigan boroughs. By the election for Cambridge we lose dull, wordy Mr. Powell (C) and Mr.

Colonel's "dear cousins" influence was all against him. Sir Thomas Lloyd (L) retains his seat for the Cardigan boroughs. By the election for Cambridge we lose dull, wordy Mr. Powell (C) and Mr. Gorst (C); no great loss; politically it is a gain, for these two Tories have been supplanted by Torrens and Fowler, both Liberals; but of what intellectual calibre these are I know not. Calne, without opposition it would seem, has returned Lord Edmund George Petty-Fitzmaurice, son of the late Marquis of Lansdowne; Liberal of course but otherwise not known. Carliels has returned to its Petty-Fitzmaurice, son of the late Marquis of Lansdowne; Liberal of course, but otherwise not known. Carlisle has returned to its old love. It has sent away Nicholas Hodgson and recalled Wilfrid Lawson (L), now Sir Wilfrid, the teetotal devotee. I can hardly say whether there is any intellectual gain here. Hodgson was a silent member; Lawson can talk, but it is sad watery stuff that he utters. Carmarthen exchanges William Morris (L) for Colonel Stepney (L), and that is all I can say for Carmarthen. Carmarvon sticks to Bulkeley Hughes, and Chatham to Mr. Otway. At Cheltenham the old member, Mr. Schrieber (C), did not appear. Mr. Gardner (C) naturally hoped to have the seat; but the vectors preferred Mr. Samuelson, a brother, I think, of the member voters preferred Mr. Samuelson, a brother, I think, of the member voters preferred Mr. Samuelson, a brother, I think, of the member for Banbury. From Chester we have a Mr. Raikes (C) instead of young Gladstone, who has shifted to Whitby, Joyto the "witlers!" their great enemy, John Abel Smith, is out of Parliament. Chichester has but one seat now, and in a battle for it between Lord Henry Lennox and Mr. Smith, the latter had to succumb to the Lord Henry Lennox and Mr. Smith, the latter had to succumb to the influence of Goodwood. Chippenham sends us clever, useful Mr. Goldney (O) again; Cirencester silent Mr. Bathurst (C); Clitheroe a Mr. Assheton, unknown (C), instead of Mr. Fort (C). Coventry has made a sad mistake in supplanting Mr. Carter (L) by Mr. Stavely Hill (C). Darlington, new borough, returns Mr. Backhouse (L), quite unknown. In 1865 Mr. Cox (C) got in for Derby by a fluke. The mistake has been rectified: Cox has been dismissed that the flower Mr. Plimsed (L) as a colleague. And now fluke. The mistake has been rectified: Cox has been dismissed and Mr. Bass has now Mr. Plimsoll (L) as a colleague. And now I come to Devizes. Unhappy Devizes! By electing Darby Griffith, Devizes gained notoriety, if not fame. By rejecting him she will sink into her pristine obscurity. Seriously, Devizes, in preferring Sir Thomas Bateson to Mr. Darby Griffith, made a mistake. Mr. Griffith is eccentric, he often made foolish speeches and did foolish things; but he was honest, and at times did some good. In short, there was something in Darby Griffith—in Bateson there is nothing. Dewsbury, a new borough, prefers Mr. Serjeant Simon (L) to Mr. Handel Cossham (L). It is not to the credit of Dewsbury that it begins its career by making itself a stepping-stone to an ambitious lawyer. Dorchester retains the services of Colonel Sturt, possibly because it had no choice. Dor-

chester has now but one seat to bestow. It appears that Richard Brinsley Sheridan did not ask for it. Dover sees a change ahead, and has shifted its tack a point. To the last Parliament it sent two Conservatives; it now sends one and one, substituting Mr. Jessel, Q.C. (L)—another lawyer!—for Freshfield (C). Mr. Freshfield's departure involves no loss: the election of Mr. Jessel, I suspect, is no intellectual gain. Mr. Mowbray's departure for Durham gives a seat to the Liberals. His seat would have been secure, but he would not hand it over to Mr. Wharton. The electors preferred a Mr. Davison (L), quite unknown to me. Colonel Bourne comes back for Evesham, as usual.

Exeter has, in every way, done well. There were doubts whether

ferred a Mr. Davison (L), quite unknown to me. Colonel Bourne comes back for Evesham, as usual.

Exeter has, in every way, done well. There were doubts whether she would be able to return Coleridge again. She has done this, and more; she has given for a colleague Mr. Edgar Bowring, son of old Sir John Bowring, who in his time did many wonderful things, some good and, alas! some bad; for it was he who, as a notable philosopher once said, "got us into a war with a third of the human race." However, it is the son and not the father who is returned, and of him report speaks well. Prince Albert, who had an eye for a well, thought highly of him.

Here I wills well with your permission, I will take up the thread next week. But it short this week because I wish to say something about that surprising event, the rejection of Mr. John Stuart Mill. L. Editor, never again will I aid in drawing a philosopher out of his tub. We thought we had achieved a great thing when we got Mr. Mill to stand for Westminster. I suspect now that it was a mistake, and I think that, on the whole, it is not a bad thing for mankind that Westminster has sent our philosopher back to his tub. Mr. John Stuart Mill is a great and good man, but in the political arena he is entirely out of his place. He is a card that we cannot win with. He is so impractically and impulsively honest. Of course, every man ought to be honest. But there is honesty and honesty. There is honesty combined with prudence, and there is imprudent honesty. No man ought to say what he does not believe, nor do what he does not think right. But is an honest man required at all times and under all circumstances to say what he does believe, or to do what he thinks ought to be done? and there is impriment honesty. No man ought to say what he does not believe, nor do what he does not think right. But is an honest man required at all times and under all circumstances to say what he does believe, or to do what he thinks ought to be done? Surely not. But Mr. Mill does not see this, and hence his failure. No sconer had he got into Parliament than he projected a sweeping municipal reform of the metropolis—a good thing, no doubt, but quite beyond the power of a private member. If it is to be done, the Government of the day must do it. Mr. Mill insisted upon attempting it, and with what result? All Bumbledom rose against him. Westerton, the bookseller, who was Mill's chairman in 1865, is great in parochial matters—a bright and particular star in Bumbledom; and when Mr. Mill refused to listen to Westerton's remonstrances, the parochial star, with all the lesser parochial lights, refused to shine upon Mr. Mill. Then again, in 1865, many very religious people—hundreds, I should say—some Church people, more Dissenters, voted for Mr. Mill; and they meant to vote for him again. But suddenly there appeared that disastrous letter to Bradlaugh, inclosing a cheque. Bradlaugh! that monstrum horrendum informe ingens—that terrible, portentous phenomenon! Few know with what terror the religious people look upon Bradlaugh; and here is their member consorting with him, and subscribing to get him into Parliament! How can we yete for him? Mind you. I have little sympath! rengious people look upon Bradiangh; and here is their memoer consorting with him, and subscribing to get him into Parliament! How can we vote for him? Mind you, I have little sympathy with all this; all I say is, that Mr. Mill cannot hope to get into Parliament if he thus will gratuitously offend his supporters—cut them across the grain, as we say. I do not hesitate to say that that unfortunate letter did the business. We could have got over the consolidate of Runchelders we could to say that that unfortunate letter did the business. We could have got over the opposition of Bumbledom; we could have done without Westerton; the Eyre prosecution would not have defeated us. But that letter quite floored us. The Conservatives knew its value, and did not fail to work it in every possible way. Last Sunday night papers charging Mill with Atheism, and exhorting Nonconformists not to vote at all, were distributed at every chapel door, and, I have no doubt, with great effect. On paper Mill had a large majority. But more than 4000 did not vote. There lay the mischief. The pious Nonconformists—and, mind you, they are honest, pious people—got frightened. They would not vote for a Tory; they could not vote for Mill; they resolved not to vote at all. Well, no matter; John Stuart Mill in his study will be a more influential instructor of mankind than he could be in Parliament. in Parliament.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

The current number of the Contemporary is solid and good; but perhaps, not quite bright enough. The Rev. John Hunt has, how ever, produced a very pleasant paper about that queer old free-thinker Anthony Collins; and Professor Plumptre, though not lively (which it was not his business to be), has, in his paper on The Relative Functions of Church and State as to Popt Education, written what seems to me one of the wisest most exhaustive essays the subject has yet called forth. most exhaustive essays the subject has yet called forth. I have not read it attentively enough to say that I receive the conclusions; but everyone who takes an interest in the question, whatever his opinions may be, must be instructed and helped by this essay. Mr. Hunt is surprised that Collins should spell sibyl with the y in the wrong place—sybil—and instances Mr. Disraeli as a living writer of eminence who has made the same mistake. But the error supplies no reason for doubting any man's knowledge of Greek. Mr. Robert Browning, among many, has spelt the word as Collins does; and I am quite sure there are other examples as striking, though, just at this moment, I cannot recall them. As for the spelling of siren with a y, syren, it is an error into which a hundred writers of undoubted erudition have fallen. Dr. Hannah on the "Relations of the Clergy to Science" is interesting, but nundred writers of undoubted erudition have failen. Dr. Hannan on the "Relations of the Clergy to Science" is interesting, but not convincing; and the issue on which he discusses the subject is a false one. The real point is, not whether the clergy of the present day are favourable to scientific studies (which is a matter of very little consequence), but whether or not the clerical spirit proper and the scientific spirit proper can possibly work side by side. To put the same thing differently: Does or does not the clerical spirit inevitably keep a corner for authority or pure dogma in matters of contingent truth? And, if it does, how can it help a collision with the spirit which assumes nothing till it is proved, and is ready to give up to morrow any belief whatever that can be successfully impugned? This is the question which really and truly underlies the eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Farrar and the argument of Dr. Hannah; but neither of them has touched it.
In the Fortnightly Review Mr. Farrar prints an animated paper

In the Fortughtly Review Mr. Farrar prints an animated paper on the relations of the Clergy to the most energetic and intelligent of our Young Men. His advice to the clergy is, that they should drop all sacerdotal pretensions, enter into harmony with the spirit of the age, and deny the right hand of fellowship to no one who will accept the Nicene Creed. But just conceive advising Dr. Pusey, or Archdeacon Denison, or the Bishop of Exeter, to sympathise with the spirit of the age! As to the Nicene Creed, considered as an ultimatum, the utter conto the Nicene Creed, considered as an ultimatum, the utter confusion of tongues which prevails among clerical writers upon that subject may be illustrated by this one comment, out of many which might be made: Dr. de Pressensé, a well-known French Evangelical divine of high repute in this country, admits Channing within the bounds of the Universal Church, as Robertson, of Brighton, did, and as most intelligent Christians would unhesita-tingly do. But, unless my memory fails me, Channing could not have subscribed the Nicene Creed. At all events, in noticing the British Quarterly (which I have hitherto forgotten, and which I British Quarterly (which I have hitherto forgotten, and which I place next on account of the very point in question) I shall show that a good many Christian writers go far beyond Mr. Farrar's ultimatum. To return to the Fortnightly, it contains a most striking article, by Mr. Herman Merivale, on "American Scenery," which incidentally disputes the dictum that the cutting down of trees tends to diminish rainfall.

I am sorry to have overlooked the British Quarterly, for it continues to maintain its newer and better character. "Education in

the United States," "Parish Law," "Chrysostom," "Bunsen's Memoirs," and "George Eliot's Spanish Gypsy," are a few items ont of a very good list. I regret that I cannot agree with the author of the last-named paper in receiving "The Spanish Gypsy" as a poem. The lyric he quotes, on page 513, as melodious is just the reverse. Read aloud this line—

In low-toned rhythm that love's aching stills.

Is that pleasant to your teeth? However, I think the critic suc cessful in his defence of the general structure of the drama, and that is a great point. Some of the incidental comments strike me as being very odd. Robert Buchanan has no one point of resemblance to George MacDonald, and to say that he "goes with him in human breadth and frank simplicity of feeling" is—excuse me, B. Q.—utter nonsense. Robert Buchanan has, indeed, "human breadth"—more of it than any living writer of poetry except. Robert Browning; but "human breadth" is just what MacDonald lacks. Not that he wants breadth of intelligence, tinctured by sympathy, but that he has not the "human" force to execute his own thought or wish. He is, in essence, a writer who cannot work quite freely if he is not permitted a certain fantastic atmosphere into which he may retreat whenever he likes. These remarks are merely "syncretic"—your readers, Mr. Editor, know how I honour Mr. MacDonald; I am certain I know his writings, and their scope and characteristics; and two poets more broadly discriminated in any respect than these two could hardly be named. As to Mr. William Morris—who will, the Quarterly's critic hopes, drop his melodious quaintness, &c., and "develop into manlier power"—allow me to repeat that I devoutly hope he will do nothing of the kind. I trust he will obstinately persist in his present course, write just what he chooses, and do his best to bring back a little healthy objectivity into our poetry. But, to resume a question raised above. The B. Q. expressly points out that Baron Bunsen believed neither in the death nor the resurrection of the Founder of Christianity (page 494, current number, XCVI.); yet, on the very same page the critic asserts that there is "abundant and irresistible evidence that Bunsen was a truly Christian man . . . an unusually, an eminently devout and pious man" (495). Now, if the Rev. F. W. Farrar draws the line cessful in his defence of the general structure of the drama, and that is a great point. Some of the incidental comments strike me there is "abundant and irresistible evidence that Bunsen was a truly Christian man . . . an unusually, an eminently devout and pious man" (495). Now, if the Rev. F. W. Farrar draws the line (ostensibly and provisionally, at the least) at the Nicene Creed; if the Nicene Creed would exclude Channing, who believed what Bunsen did not believe; if Dr. de Pressensé admits Channing within the pale; and if the organ of the Independents admits Bunsen, who believed less than Channing—is "confusion of tongues" too strong a metaphor for me to use?

This column is not a column of theological conjuon and Leffer

This column is not a column of theological opinion, and I offer none whatever; but I am entitled to comment upon plain matter of fact, and to enter into comparative criticism on any question raised in the periodicals. The facts here are just as I have stated, and I fancy the outcome of the comparison will be rather bewildering to simple folk. By-the-by, the Daily News has the following about the well-known and unquestionably able "W. R. G."—the advocatus diaboli of the Liberal cause:—"This "W. R. G."—the advocatus diaboli of the Liberal cause:—"This gentleman, into whose theological belief we have neither the right nor the disposition to inquire, proclaims himself in the Pall Mall Gazette 'a true primitive Christian—a Christian, I mean, of the age of Christ.' 'He that is first in his own cause,' says the wise man, 'seemeth just, but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him out.' A neighbour, one 'J. F. S.,' has searched out 'W. R. G.,' and has characterised him, with a neatness and precision which is too rare in the superabundant writing of our days, as 'a Christian who, having heard with approval the Sermon on the Mount, and not having had his attention called to the miracles, died before the Crucifixion.'" Those who know the facts of the case will see how admirably said this is.

admirably said this is.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

At assizes where there is no criminal list, it is customary for the Sheriffs to present the presiding Judge with a pair of white kid gloves. Some such practice might with propriety obtain between editors and their dramatic critics when a week passes without an occasion for a dramatic criticism. Such weeks are few and far between, and when they do occur they deserve to be noted as social phenomena. In point of fact, I have found that one week only per annum during the last four years has been conspicuous by the absence of any theatrical novelty, and that week always occurs within a fortnight of this date. In these days, when pieces run a year or eighteen months, this is really a curious fact. There is no rest behind the scenes.

st behind the scenes.

The theatres begin to give indications of their forthcoming The theatres begin to give indications of their forthcoming Christmas novelties. Drury Lane is to be supplied, as usual, by the inexhaustible Blanchard, and he has chosen "Puss in Boots" as his theme. At the Strand Theatre there will probably be no change, as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" still urges on its wild career with all the impetuousness of a first week. The new comedy at the Prince of Wales's is constructed by Mr. Palgrave Simpson and written by Mr. Yates, and is to be called "Tame Cats." Dr. Mosenthal's play "Pietra" will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Dec. 7, with Miss Bateman in the leading character. The Queen's Theatre is to have a legendary extravaganza from Mr. W. Brough's pen. The two new theatres, the Globe and the Gaiety, will open—the former, on the 28th inst., with a comedy, by Mr. Byron, called "Cyril's Success;" the latter, on Dec. 21, with an operetta, a drama, and an extravaganza by Mr. W. Comedy, by Mr. Byron, called "Cyrin's Success;" the latter, on Dec. 21, with an operetta, a drama, and an extravaganza by Mr. W. S. Gilbert on the subject of "Robert the Devil." The company at the Globe will include Mr. Clarke, Mr. David Fisher, Miss Henrade.

Miss Hughes, and Miss Maggie Brennan, a clever soubrette, from Manchester. Mr. Alfred Wigan and Miss E. Farren are engaged at the Gaiety.

erformances of the Amateur Dramatic Club of the 1st The performances of the Amateur Dramatic Club of the 1st Surrey Rifles are generally attended with success. The one given at their head-quarters on Friday, the 13th inst., was no exception to the rule. The entertainment was judiciously brief, "Wood-cock's Little Game" and "Poor Pillicoddy" being the only pieces performed. Ensign Fourdrinier, always successful in light-comedy parts, was particularly happy as Mr. Woodcock, Miss Austin was lively as Mrs. Larkings, and Miss Harvey gave a good impersonation of Mrs. Colonel Carver. Private Ruston's Christopher Larkings lacked animation. The cast was completed by Lance-Corporal F. H. Macklin as Adolphus Swansdown, Sergeant Duthoit as David, and Miss Cleveland as Mrs. Woodcock. After an interval of nearly half an hour the curtain rose for "Poor Pillicoddy." Mr. Pillicoddy, as played moderately well by Private Magazine. Mr. Pillicoddy was played moderately well by Private Macrone, Mrs. Pillicoddy had an able representative in Miss Harvey, and Private Sutcliffe gave a burlesque rendering of Captain O'Scuttle. No expense was spared to mount the pieces effectively; but there is one disadvantage attending the use of elaborate scenery—so much time must necessarily be devoted to its arrangement; and, although the audience may appreciate good music well played—and the 1st Surrey Rifles have an excellent band—they cannot regard half-hour "waits" as otherwise than tiring.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' COTTAGES.—There have been recently erected at Down Hall, in Essex, by Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., several model cottages for agricultural labourers. Each cottage contains a living-room, scullery, and three bed-rooms, with a perfect equipment of offices and fittings, including water supply. Some of the cottages have all their sleeping-rooms on the chamber floor, while others are arranged with one of the bedrooms on the ground floor. The cottages have been built with Cambridge perforated bricks, relieved with bands of Staffordshire red and black bricks. The roofs are covered with Huntingdonshire tiles of an ornamental character, having projecting eaves, gables, and porches, Similar cottages have been erected on the estates of Mr. R. P. Long, M.P., in Wiltshire (ouilt of a dark red brick and covered with Bridgwater tiles of a pleasing description); and at Wallingford, in Berkshire, by Mr. W. Humfrey. The several works have been executed from the designs and under the direction of Mr. John Birch, architect, who gained the Society of Arts' prize for such designs, and whose plans have been approved by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G.

# THE GENERAL ELECTION.

TUESDAY'S POLLING.

THE polling in the majority of English and Weish bo on Tuesday, and although some losses have to be reconstantial advantage remains with the Liberal party. A important Liberal gains on Tuesday in England and the borough of Cambridge, two at Grantham, one est Bristol, Canterbury, Carliele, Durham, Exeter, and Heref

Bedford, Derby, Whitby, Sunderland, Wigan,

On the other hand, the Liberals have to set against these the loss of sears in the cities of London, Westminster, Chester, and Norwich, and in the boroughs of Bolton, Boston, Portsmouth, Sirversbury, Nottingham, Tamtoon, Coventry, and Stockport. The contest in the city of London was one which commanded much interest throughout the metropolis. Early in the day the four Liberal candidates were ahead, but in the afternoon the Conservatives worked with such energy that they placed one of their men

above Bavon Rothschild. At four o'clock the scene in the City was of a most exciting character, and at half-past four a report was circulated that the Conservatives had carried all their men, and that Mr. Goschen was the only Libran returned. Subsequently this gave way to a statement that "two and two "were elected. This was posted throughout the City. The official return, however, gives the four elected members as Mr. Goschen, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, and Mr. Bell. In the metropolician constituencies, except the City and Westminster, the Liberals held their own against the attacks of the Conservatives. In

Marylebone, and Finsbury the former members have been red. In the Tower Hamlets Mr. Ayrton has a colleague in , and in Lambeth the Lord Mayor and Mr. M'Arthur won

Southwark, Marylebone, and Finsbury the former measure. Clleague in again returned. In the Tower Hamlets Mr. Ayrton has a colleague in Mr. Samuda; and in Lambeth the Lord Mayor and Mr. M'Arthur won the battle by a majority numbered by thousands.

One remarkable result of Tuesday's elections was to scatter the ranks of Conservative lawyers who had reats in the last Parliament. Both law officers of the Crown, Sir John Karslake at Exeter, and Mr. Baggallay at Hereford, have lost their seats; while at Cambridge Mr. Gorst, at Guildford Mr. Garth, and at Canterbury Mr. Huddleston, were equally

and bearing to be made the same with a sam おを文化

BURNING OF THE GAROTTE (INSTRUMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT) BY THE POPULACE OF MADRID.

rbalanced by the Serjeant Cox for the return of Sir Richmond, and Mr.

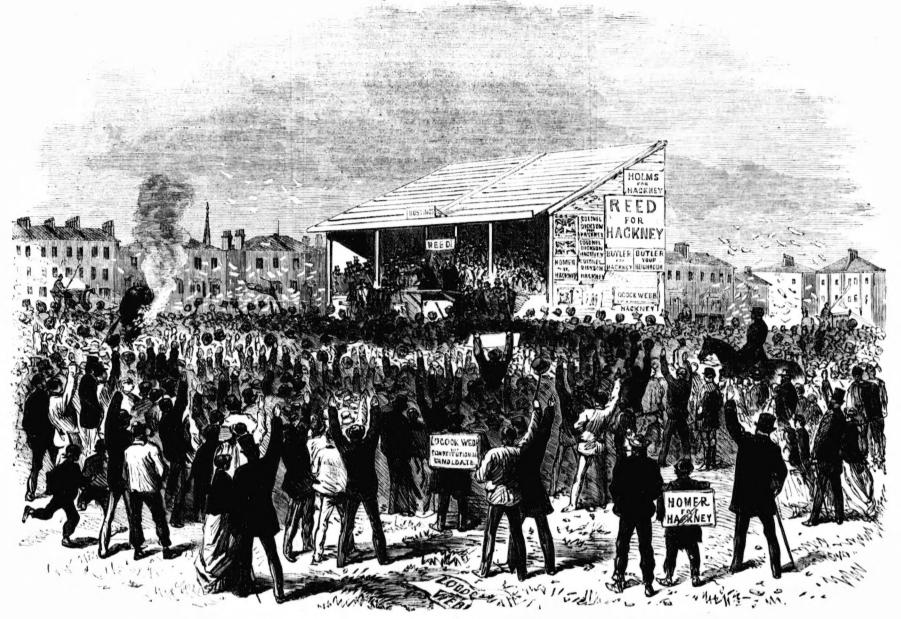
unsuccessful. Whether these losses will be counterbala accession of Mr. Staveley Hill for Coventry, and Mr. Serj Taurion, time only can show. In contrast to this is the Robert Collier for Plymouth, Sir Roundell Palmer for Richn Denman for Tiverton.

Of the more noteworthy members of the last Parliame ben defeated are Mr. Bernal Osborne at Nottingham, Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Hubbard at Buckingham, Mr. John Stuart I Sheffield, Mr. Hubbard at Buckingham, Mr. John Stuart I Smith at Chichester. Mr. Mundella is elected for Sheffiel Bulwer for Tamworth, Mr. Gladstone for Greenwich, and Gladstone for Whitby,

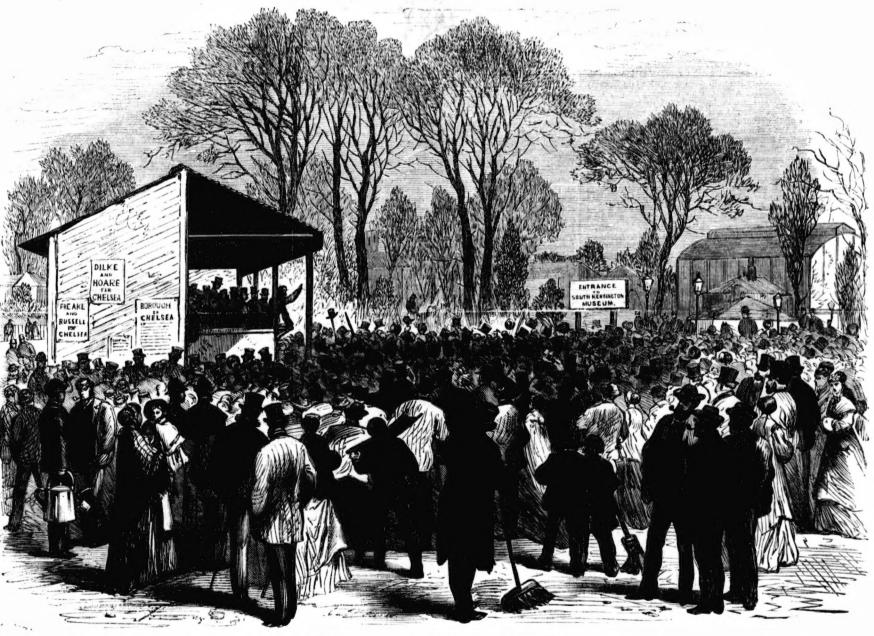
nuder-Lyne, Sir T. Fowell Buxton at King's Lynn, and Mr. Moffatt at ho Southampton. In addition to these three seats, they won two at Falmouth and two in the new boroughs of Stalybridge and Hartlepool. The contest at Hartlepool. The Staly Mr. Michardson, was within a few votes during the last two or three Mr. Jackson, however, claims a majority of sir. In Horsham, Mr. Hurst (who won, in 1865, by five votes), and Mr. Aldridge, the Conservative candidate, polled 380 votes sack. This is the only "tie", Ms. Aldridge, the conservative candidate, polled 380 votes sack. This is the only "tie", Ms. as yet recorded and, should the numbers remain unaltered at the de-The progress of the general election on Wednesday may be viewed by the general party. Of the new seats to provincial consistencies by the Liberal party. Of the new seats to provincial consistencies agained by the Reform Act, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan was returned without opposition in the Hawick burghs; the second seat at Dundee was gained by Mr. Armisteed, after a contest with three other Liberals; and the third seat in Liverpool fell, after a severe struggle, to Mr. W. Rathbone. A county seat in Orfordshire, a "three-cornered constituency, was filled by a Liberal without opposition. The other gains were at Haverfordwest, Colchester, Cockermonth, New Ross, Denbigh Boroughs, Maldon, Cricklade, and Christchurch. On the other hand, the Conservatives succeeded in displacing Mr. Milner Gibson at Ashton-cli

hon. gentlemen to Parliament, and leave the decision with the House of Commons.

Reform Act, ten have returned Liberal representatives. These are Chelses, Hackney, Darlington, Stockton, Gravesend, Burnley, Wednesbury, Dewsbury, Middlesborough, and Hawick. The only two sending Conservatives are Hardepool and Stalybridge. Of the additional seats granted to large towns, those at Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Merthyr Tydvil, Glasgow, and Dundee have been filled by Liberals; and those at Manchester and Salford by Conservatives. Another Conservative lawyer who had a seat in the last Parliament was rejected on Wednesday. Mr. E. K. Karsiake, Q.C., at Colchester.



NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES IN THE NEW BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.



NOMINATION AT THE NEW BOROUGH OF CHELSFA.

It was noted as a coincidence, in February, 1867, that the two brothers Karslake should have been returned to the House of Commons in the same week—the Solicitor-General for Andore, and his elder brother for Colchester. Now, both are out of Parliament. Mr. Russell Gurney is the only eminent Conservative lawyer who has, so far, a seat in the New House of Commons.

### METROPOLITAN NOMINATIONS.

WESTMINSTER.

The nomination took place on Monday, the candidates being Captain Grosvenor and Mr. J. S. Mill, Liberals; Mr. W. H. Smith,

The hustings on this occasion were transferred from their ancient and traditional site, Covent-garden, to Trafalgar-square, immediately in front of the Nelson Monument. Apprehensions of an unruly mob probably dictated the change from a narrow and confined space in too convenient a proximity to heaps of vegetables which could readily be used as missiles, to the large open ground at the head of Parliament-street and adjacent to the head-quarters of the police. The crowd, which completely blocked up the space between the hustings and King Charles's statue, was boisterous and noisy; but the only exhibition of violence was among the roughs attached to each party, who occupied the front place close to the hustings, and who charged backwards and forwards into each other's ranks, as speeches were delivered, first on one side and then on the other. On the whole, however, the disorder was not ill-tempered. The appearance of the High Bailiff and his mace was saluted with cries of "Raffle it!" and the proclamation in regard to the Bribery Act was received with much The hustings on this occasion were transferred from their and his mace was saluted with cries of "Raffle it!" and the proclamation in regard to the Bribery Act was received with much hilarity. The candidates, as they arrived accompanied by their supporters, were loudly cheered by their own friends, and as energetically hissed by their opponents. "What about the workhouse?" "Wouldn't you like your wife with you in the workhouse?" were the chief cries against the Liberal candidates: while Mr. Smith was stigmatised as "only a Tory," and questioned as to whether Colonel Taylor had arrived.

Sir Erskine Perry proposed, and Mr. H. H. Seymour seconded, the nomination of Captain Grosvenor; but scarcely a word of what they said could be heard, owing to the uproar. Mr. W. T. Malleson, in proposing Mr. Mill—"one," he said, "of the greatest as well as one of the best loved of Englishmen"—and Mr. James Beal, in seconding him, obtained a better hearing, chiefly owing to their

seconding him, obtained a better hearing, chiefly owing to their stentorian tones. Mr. George Cubitt proposed Mr. W. H. Smith, dwelling on his close connection with the borough as a resident dwelling on his close connection with the borough as a restate citizen, and on the value of his qualifications as a man of business in the House of Commons. He complained of Mr. Mill's aspersions on the Conservatives, and especially of his having said that they would stick at nothing.

Captain Grosvenor proclaimed himself a stanch Liberal, and

pledged himself to support Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal programme, including the ballot.

Mr. J. S. Mill reminded the electors that the question they had Mr. J. S. Mill reminded the electric that the question tray had to decide was far more important than the particular merits of the rival candidates. The question was no less than what should be the government and policy of England. It was for them to say whether it should be progressive or retrograde. The Conservatives seemed to be under the delusion that the Reform Act was a merely seemed to be under the delusion that the Reform Act was a merely nominal change, and that things were to go on after it was passed exactly the same as before. For what object did the new electors think that votes were given to them? He hoped that they would bestir themselves and assert their rights, and Reform would then bring forth abundant fruit. While Mr. Mill was speaking, one of his supporters held aloft a placard "No plumping. Vote for Grosvenor and Mill;" and on the other side similar placards were displayed "Plump for Smith."

Mr. Smith assured the electors of his sympathy with every class.

displayed "Plump for Smith."

Mr. Smith assured the electors of his sympathy with every class.

He held that the whole commonwealth was built up together, and
the supremacy of any one class was hostile to the interests of all.
He was anxious to do justice to Ireland, but not by injustice to
a venerable institution and an important section of the Irish people.
He was for retrenchment as far as it could be safely attained, and

He was for retrenchment as far as it could be safely attained, and for a wide system of national education, in order to enable every parent to get schooling for his children. He was a Liberal-Conservative, pledged not to men, but to principles, and determined to give an independent and conscientious vote.

On a show of hands being taken, the High Bailiff declared that Mr. Mill and Mr. Smith had a majority, and a poll was demanded for Captain Grosvenor. The police on the spot were under the personal orders of Sir R. Mayne, who attended on horseback.

HACKNEY. The six candidates who aspired to the representation of this newly-created Parliamentary borough were nominated on Monday morning, at London-fields. Although an immense crowd, consisting of at least 20,000 persons, was collected in front of the hustings, no disturbance occurred, a circumstance in great part due to the exertions of the returning officer, Mr. Henry Child, who sternly prohibited the exhibition of placards from the platform, and made every effort to secure a fair hearing for all the candidates. Of course however, there was a good deal of shouting throughout and made every effort to secure a fair hearing for all the candidates. Of course, however, there was a good deal of shouting throughout the proceedings, which lasted exactly two hours; and as the show of hands was about to be taken, much merriment was excited by the burning in effigy of the editor of a halfpenny local print, who had rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to Mr. Homer. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Charles Green proposed, and Mr. Jeremiah Death seconded, Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler as a fitting representative for the borough of Hackney. Mr. George Wilson next proposed Colonel Dickson, who was seconded by Mr. Low, a working shoemaker. Mr. Gowland proposed and Mr. Ayahford seconded Mr. John Holms. Mr. J. J. Parker proposed and Mr. N. L. Jackson seconded Mr. Homer. Mr. Frederick Letchford proposed and Mr. W. Fox seconded Mr. Charles Reed. Mr. Thomas Brooks proposed and Mr. Henry Nelson seconded Mr. Locock Webb, the Conservative candidate.

The candidates then severally addressed the assemblage amid great noise and confusion, Indeed, the proceedings while Mr. Webb was speaking were of a most uproarious character, a large "guy" having been set on fire in the midst of the crowd.

The hands held up for Mr. Holms were very numerous; Mr. Homer had very few. Mr. C. Reed seemed to have all hands in his favour. Mr. L. Webb had scarcely forty hands in his favour.

The returning officer said the election, as far as the show of hands went, had fallen on Mr. C. Reed and Mr. J. Holms.

The nomination of candidates for the new and important borough of Chelsea was held on Tuesday, at noon, at the hustings in Cromwell-road, nearly opposite the entrance to the South Kensington Museum. Chelsea being one of the boroughs created under the recent Reform Act, the proceedings appeared to excite a more than usual amount of interest, and the hustings were densely filled with the supporters of the various candidates. The Conservative candidates and their friends occupied the right, and the Liberals the left, side of the hustings. Soon after the proceedings commenced not less than about 5000 persons filled the inclosed area

commenced not less than about 5000 persons filed the inclosed area and open space in front of the hustings and the corner of Thurlosquare. The candidates were Mr. Dilke and Sir H. Hoare, Liberals; and Mr. Freake and Mr. W. H. Russell in the Conservative interest. At twelve o'clock Mr. C. A. Banister, returning officer for the borough, after the usual statutory preliminaries, said he congratulated the electors, first, that the wealth, population, and intelligence of the borough of Chelsea had at length secured them a direct representation in the British Parliament, and next because their gence of the borough of Chelsea and at length secured them a direct representation in the British Parliament, and next because their maiden borough would have no difficulty in selecting suitable representatives from the candidates soliciting their suffrages. He trusted they would, by their demeanour that day, show the country oungest of the constituencies was second to none in the that the youngest of the constituencies was second to none in the order in which they conducted their proceedings.

This excellent advice was loudly cheered and soon forgotten.

The proposers and seconders addressed the meeting amid considerable noise and interruption, which increased when the Liberal candidates presented themselves. They were, however, heard,

although with considerable difficulty; but the Conservative candidates were scarcely enabled to make themselves heard by the reporters nearest to them.

Mr. Dilke was proposed by Mr. Freeman and seconded by Mr. Boyd. Sir H. Hoare was proposed by Mr. Wingfield Baker, M.P. for South Essex; and seconded by Mr. James Heywood. Mr. Freake was proposed by the Hon. E. Curzon and seconded by the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N. Mr. Russell was proposed by Sir A. S. Waugh, who said the hon. candidate bore an honoured name, upon which he reflected additional lustre. He had served his country in all parts of the world. and would bring a matured experience to their service. Captain Morley, who seconded the nomination, expressed, as an old soldier, the regard he felt for Mr. Russell as the soldier's friend. soldier's friend.

soldier's friend.

Mr. Dilke, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, said there were two great parties in the country at the present great juncture. The one proposed a policy, and the other had no policy to propose (Cheers and "Oh!") The policy of the Liberals was reduced taxation, the reform of the Reform Bill, and justice to Ireland. The policy of their opponents was, on the other hand, no reduction of taxation ("Oh!"), no reform of the Reform Bill, and no justice to Ireland (Uproar). These were the questions to be kept before the constituencies at the present election; and, while the Conservatives had no policy but one of resistance and obstruction, the Liberal party proposed largely to reduce taxation, to afford the necessary facilities for obtaining the franchise, and to remove the injustice of the Irish Church. (Interruption, and cries of "How much did you pay Odger to retire?")

Sir H. Hoare next came forward, and was received with mingled cheers and hooting. Pieces of Windsor soap were affixed to sticks and umbrellas by his opponents and flourished under the hustings, amid cries of "Go back to Windsor!" "We don't want any bribery here!" When Sir Henry could obtain a hearing he said it had often been stated that it was of no use sending men into the House of Mr. Dilke, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, said

here!" When Sir Henry could obtain a hearing he said it had often been stated that it was of no use sending men into the House of Commons unless they were distinguished, but there were some battles, like Inkermann, which had been called "the soldiers' battle" (Cries of "Russell!" and loud cheers). The coming battle in the House of Commons might be one of these. The Liberals were going to make the last Reform Bill a reality (Cries of "Where is Odger?" "What have you done with Odger?"). Mr. Odger accepted the arbitration which was decided in his (Sir Henry's) favour. Mr. Odger had acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and his sense of what was right. The Reform party were determined to remove the existing blots and defects from that jurgle of a Reform Bill that had been given to the people. They were determined to remove the existing blots and defects from that juggle of a Reform Bill that had been given to the people. They were determined, moreover, to bring education to every man's door. (A voice, "And to leave it outside.") With regard to taxation, they had proposed from the first to equalise the poor rates of the metropolis. On the other hand, the Conservatives had no policy except to wait and see which way the cat jumped (Great interruption, which rendered the speaker's concluding remarks inaudible).

Mr. Freake was warmly received by his friends, but his appearance was the signal for an exhibition of clamour which was evidently premeditated. The returning officer endeavoured to procure the candidate a hearing; but, after his voice had been drowned by shouts and uproar for two or three minutes, Mr. Freake gave up the attempt and retired.

the attempt and retired.

Mr. Russell next presented himself, and was received with deafening cheers by a large portion of the crowd. The same parties, however, who had persistently refused to hear his Conservative colleague broke out into renewed clamour, which for some time rendered his voice inaudible. He said:—Electors of Chelsea,—I am very sorry—although, I regret to say, it is not new to me—to receive such treatment from the friends of the Liberal candidates. am very sorry—although, I regret to say, it is not new to me—to receive such treatment from the friends of the Liberal candidates. You have not heard Mr. Freake, but here in Chelsea he requires no spokesman (Cheers), nor can I believe you will prefer a wandering Baronet from Bath to a man who has lived among you and who has so largely identified himself with your interests (Uproar). I had hoped that an assembly of Englishmen would have listened to me for ten minutes (Continued confusion). I deeply regret the exhibition which you, the supporters of the Liberal candidates, are making the first time you have been called upon to exercise your functions as electors (Uproar). I should like to have told you some things about my opponent, Sir H. Hoare, and what he did in the House of Commons (Hear, hear). A Reform Bill was brought in by Earl Russell's Government in 1866. Sir Henry Hoare was then against any bill that did not contain the principle of finality, and he dreaded above all things a revolutionary measure. Gentlemen, the very man who now comes forward as a rampant Reformer, and the advocate of an advanced reform bill, then opposed Earl Russell's measure on the ground that, if it passed, the influence of property would be destroyed by numbers (Loud cheers and renewed uproar). Gentlemen, give us fair play. You come here to exercise the functions of citizens, and yet by clamour you drown every argument that is addressed to you. I believe, however, that the appearance of the Conservative candidates in the House of Commons will reverse your noisy decision, and that the calm judgment and sober sense of the majority of the electors at the poli to-morrow will proclaim a very different verdict (Cheers and interruption). The Liberal noisy decision, and that the calm judgment and sober sense of the majority of the electors at the poll to-morrow will proclaim a very different verdict (Cheers and interraption). The Liberal conduct at this election reminds me of one of those indiarubber figures which represent on one side a mandarin and on the other a soldier. At first we had a working man, and we were told how desirable it was the working classes should be represented by one of their own order, when by a sudden trick the working man disappeared, and a Baronet from Bath presented himself as the representative of the working man. This man had been turned out of the House of Commons for bribery, yet he appears before the electors of Chelsea as the colleague of Mr. Dilke, who hates bribery. Sir Henry Hoare, who, in 1866, opposed even a modified Reform Bill, is now associated with a candidate who is in favour of annual Parliaments (Continued uproar and confusion). After some remarks in dumb show,

with a candidate who is in favour of annual Parliaments (Continued uproar and confusion). After some remarks in dumb show, Mr. Russell concluded by expressing his firm conviction that this persistent clamour would really be of permanent benefit to the Conservative cause (Great cheering).

The returning officer asked whether any elector had any other candidate to propose (Cries of "Odger!" "Where's Odger?") A show of hands was called for, when a large majority was held up in favour of Mr. Dilke and Sir H. Hoare. On the returning officer declaring that the show of hands was in their favour, a poll was demanded on behalf of Messrs. Freake and Russell.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Mr. Lowe was on Tuesday elected for the University of London without opposition; and, in returning thanks for his election, which they never could confer upon anyone else, for he was the first member of the University. He congratulated them, too, upon first member of the University. He congratulated them, too, the fact that they were assembled in a building of their own. inst memoer of the University. He congratulated them, too, upon the fact that they were assembled in a building of their own. At first they were an airy nothing, then they obtained a name, and now they had a local habitation. Having passed a high cellogium upon the classical acquirements, the political history, and the high personal character of Mr. Grote, the right hon, gentleman proceeded to speak of the curriculum of study pursued in the University of London. He hoped that the University of London would never fall into the melancholy condition of the University of Dublin, which had become a close borough for successive officers of the Crown. He trusted that their degrees would always be what they had been—respected by the 'public because they were impartially, fairly, and honestly bestowed, the examinations being conducted by independent persons, and the senate taking no part in them. Having said so much of the University, he might say a word of himself. It had been said and written of him that he was opposed to a high order of education; that he looked at education from a mean and sordid point of view; and that he had no soul for anything more ennobing than that. All these mistakes arose out of a speech he made at Edinburgh. Amongst all his sins cant was not one. He had no idea of sending people ruffles when they wanted shirts, and he was almost inclined to go as far as Cobbett, who, when some

one said he should like to see every man in the country able to read Bacon, said he would rather see every man able to eat bacon. With regard to the Reform question, on which he had had the mis-With regard to the Reform question, on which he had had the misfortune to differ from some of his friends, he believed that the whole constitution of this country had been changed. The centre of gravity in this country had been entirely altered, he did not say whether for better or worse. It would be necessary, however, for them to adapt things to the present state of circumstances, and he thought it would be better for Mr. Bright himself to consider how the ship of the State might be saved. He did not wish to indulge in a spirit of political pessimism, he did not wish to overrate the dangers which surrounded them, but he did contend that everything had been unsettled. With regard to the present Government, he thought that nothing could be expected from they held that nothing was changed except the hasis of Government, he thought that nothing could be expected from them, for they held that nothing was changed except the basis of everything, and that they ignored. The right hon, gentleman referred to the political institutions of America, and said many things might be found in them which might be applied, particularly with regard to the House of Lords. He examined Mr. Horsman's proposal for election to the House of Lords, the proposal for life peerages, and other suggestions, to none of which he could give his assent. With regard to the expulsion of Bishops, he did not think it mattered much, and therefore he should not give an opinion on it. He was strongly in favour, in a Conservative point of view, of more equal electoral districts, for it would be impossible to maintain the present unjust and arbitrary system. With regard to rates, he thought persons rated under £4 should be excused from rates. He strongly urged the necessity of a sound system of to rates. He strongly urged the necessity of a sound system of popular and primary education. Referring to the Irish Church, he contended that, having conceded what we had to the principle of equality, we could not stop there, but must carry it into all our institutions. He was of opinion that disendowment and disestablishment must go together and be absolutely contemporaneous. Every clergyman in Ireland should be paid an annuity and got rid of all at once.

### A STRIKING HISTORICAL REVELATION.

A HIGHLY panegyrical memoir of the public life of the late Count Walewski appeared last week in the Journal des Débats. We extract from it the following curious and, as we believe, hitherto inedited page of history, which we commend to Mr. Kinglake's attention for the next edition of his famous chapter on the Second

Empire:—
"On Dec. 2, 1851, a new revolution took place in Paris and extended from Paris throughout France. France received a new Retended from Paris throughout France. publican Constitution, and the government of the Republic was intrusted for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Count Intrusted for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Count Walewski had to make these changes acceptable to the British Government, At first he met with no difficulties. In 1851 the English Ministry was presided over by the Marquis of Lansdowne; Lord Russell was the Premier, and Lord Palmerston the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet accepted as an accomplished fact the government of France in its new form, but at the end of the year 1852 M. Walewski had to deal with other Ministers. Lord Derby was at the head of the new Cabinet, of which Mr. Disraeli was a member, and Lord Malmesbury was at the Foreign Office. If the member, and Lord Malmesbury was at the Foreign Office. If the sole object of M. Walewski's mission had been to make the substitution of the Imperial Government for the Republic acceptable, he would have met with no resistance; Lord Derby and his colleagues would have acted like their predecessors, and, in conformity with the constant traditions of their country, they would have recognised the Empire and the Emperor; but it was insisted that this Emperor should be recognised under the name of Napoleon III., and it was the Empire and the Emperor; but it was insisted that this Emperor should be recognised under the name of Napoleon III., and it was this that the English Ministry were unwilling to admit, 'because,' they said, 'to do so would imply acquiescence in the Government of the Hundred Days, and an approval of the acts of that Government, against which England had always protested, in common with all Europe.' Such an objection as this, from such a quarter, was of a nature to become a serious embarrassment. Count Walewski did not hesitate. He made the question of immediate recognition of Napoleon III. without restriction a question of peace or war, and he succeeded in exciting public opinion in England, where the abstract principle invoked by the English Ministers was little appreciated, but the effect of a war with France upon commercial affairs was contemplated with extreme anxiety. This anxiety found its way into the House of Commons, and the existence of the Conservative Cabinet was endangered. Count Walewski took advantage of his excellent social relations to obtain, within twenty-four hours, the pure and simple recognition (of Napoleon III.) which was so anxiously desired in Paris, where it was received as a pledge of security and peace. The whole merit of this prompt success belongs to Count Walewshi inhoration and the transport of the conservative cases and the success belongs to Count Walewshi inhoration that the schill had account to the conservation of the conservation of the prompt success belongs to Count Walewshi inhoration that the schill had account to the conservation of the prompt success belongs to Count Walewshi inhoration and the prompt success belongs to Count Walewshi inhoration and the prompt success belongs to Count walewshi inhoration and the prompt success belongs to Count walewshi inhoration and the prompt success belongs to Count walewshi inhoration and the prompt success belongs to Count walewshi inhoration and the prompt success belongs to Count walewshi inhoration and the prompt success bel peace. The whole merit of this prompt success belongs to Count Walewski, who owed it, no doubt, to his skill and energy, and in some degree also to the advantages of his personal position. The recognition of the Empire and of the Emperor Napoleon III. by England induced Austria and Prussia to follow the example, and determined, shortly afterwards, recognition by the Court of Russia."

TAKING UP WINTER QUARTERS.—Within the last few days a ring-dove has taken up its quarters in the private office of Mr. H. Simmonds, the station-master of the Great Western Railway Company's Windsor terminus; and although unconfined, and perfectly at liberty, has never yet evinced any desire to leave its comfortable quarters. Its roosting-place is in a small aperture looking on to a passage along which the passengers proceed from the booking-office to the trains. Curlously enough, about Wednesday, the Windsor terminus of the South Western Railway was visited by a jackdaw, who, apparently appreciating the comforts of civilised life, is now enscenced in the office of Mr. Cheesman, the stationmaster. This bird is also perfectly at liberty, yet evinces no desire to leave the station.

THE ARTISANS' DWELLING ACT.—The Poplar District Board of Works THE ARTISANS' DWELLING ACT.—The Poplar District Board of Works have taken action under Mr. Torrens's Act. Two houses in Barr's-alley, Robin Hood-lane, were reported by the medical officer as unfit for human occupation. They were visited by the surveyor, who describes them as having two rooms each; they are approached by a covered passage. 20 ft. in length, and 2 ft. 9 in. in width; the ground floor of both is below the surface of the ground; the ceilings are about 6 ft. high; the bricks and plastering are decayed from damp, and the smell is offensive. The privy is in bad order, and the drainage defective. Houses and privy are devoid of water. There were a man, his wife, and four children in each house. The board passed a resolution ordering the landlord to demolish the houses within a period of three months,—Lancet.

POISONING BY GAS.—One life has been sacrificed and another imperilled

POISONING BY GAS .- One life has been sacrificed and another imperilled

within a period of three months.—Lancet.

Poisoning by Gas.—One life has been sacrificed and another imperilled by a new process recently introduced at the Gloucester Gasworks in the manufacture of that article, and an inquiry is now pending on the subject. The new process liberates sulphate of ammonia, and it is said that means can be adopted for preventing mischievous results; but in the instance referred to there could be no doubt about the cause and effect. It appears that two workmen, named William Hale and Henry Baker, were employed at the gasworks at Gloucester, and while at work at the blacksmiths' shop, seeing steam (ammonia of gas) issuing from a valve of the boiler, they tried to prevent the eccape by pressing down the valve. The ammonia, however, took such an effect upon them that they both staggered and fell. They were immediately conveyed in an insensible state to the Gloucester Infirmary, where Hale died in a few minutes. Baker has since recovered.

THE MIDDLE LEVEL.—Considerable progress has been made in adjusting the actions and claims arising from the failure of the outfall sluice in 1862 (which occasioned what was known at the time as "the great flood in the Fens"), and about twenty-four claims now remain to be adjusted. Of these, twelve are dependent on the question whether or not the commissioners are liable for damages arising from the wrongful acts of third parties in destroying a dam made against a culvert under the main drain, in consequence of which lands on the east side of that drain were flooded. Some of these claims have been provisionally arranged, and, including an estimate for the others, the amount on this question is about £3000. As to the other twelve unsettled cases, some are wholly resisted by the commissioners, and the others are in the course of adjustment. The total number of cases adjusted is 201, and the sums paid for compensation amount to £33,553, the claims made having been £89,596. The costs, however, in many sf the adjusted cases are still outstanding and unsettle

### FINE ARTS

CORINTHIAN GALLERY, ARGYLL-STREET. REGENT-STREET.

NOTHER winter exhibition of cabinet paintings in oil and water-colour drawings has been added to the fine-art galicries that form one of the attractions of the London season. The Corinthian Gallery is in fact a part of the large building used as a bazaar; and its adaptability to the purposes of an exhibition of paintings was so obvious that the Messrs, Haig, who hold the premises, offered them for the purpose, on condition that one day a week should be set apart for the free admission of the public. A committee of London artists was convened to consider this proposal, and their deliberations resulted in its acceptance, at all events for a season, in order that they might arrive at some conclusion as to the advantage of continuing the exhibition. There can be no doubt that the collection of pictures at present displayed is sufficiently attractive to make the experiment successful, and it may be hoped that the Corinthian Gallery will take its place among the recognised fine-art exhibitions of the metropolis. It would be impossible in the space at our present disposal to notice the 533 pictures that are contained in the catalogue of the present season, and many of them are worthy of a more extended criticism than we are able to condense into two or three lines of comment. CORINTHIAN GALLERY, ARGYLL-STREET, REGENT-STREET

catalogue of the present season, and many of them are worthy of a more extended criticism than we are able to condense into two or three lines of comment.

Perhaps the most prominent peculiarity of the exhibition is the number of sea-pieces that are to be found there; and, though it cannot be said that they are all satisfactory, there are several remarkable examples of the progress of modern art in this particular branch. The great fault of most of them is the solidity of the water, and this is to be observed in the very first nautical painting in the catalogue, "The Victory at her Last Moorings at Portsmouth," where the fine sky effect is certainly marred by the handling of the water. Mr. H. Dawson's "Running Fight," which represents two ships of war (one a privateer) pounding away at each other as they run under a crowd of sail, is a spirited picture, with a fine sky effect; but even there the true liquid quality of the waves is not obtained. In Mr. Barlow Moore's "Gale Working Up" and craft making Yarmouth harbour there is some really fine work. The water is solid in the fore part of the picture, but this fault is to some extent redeemed by the capital rendering of the yeasty sea over the bar and the admirable drawing of the vessels, "Crewkerne Cave and the Tunnels, Ilfracombe" (No. 88), is simply a sea of green putty and sands of mud. It must have been under most unfavourable circumstances that Mr. J. G. Naish made his sketches, and we can only wish him better luck next time. Mr. Ritchie, in his "Storm" (92) has given us what we must believe to he a finey picture, reminding us of the antique ladies' pocket-books and albums of thirty years ago; and Mr. Salmon, in his "Hartland Head, North Devon" (107), has proved that he has not yet learned how to deal with water upon canves. Mr. Hendrick's "Smuggling Lugger Running Down a Coastguard Galley" is the first bit of really good sea that the visitor finds, if he should happen to begin at the beginning; and Mr. H. K. Taylor's "Fishing-Boat" (197) is a pleasantly-ba

picture, full of that motion which should be inseparable from such subjects. In the "Near Dover" of Mr. H. J. Dawson, jun, the sea is not solid, but it is woolly, which is almost as great a fault. In landscape there is wonderful variety. Mr. J. Thorpe's "Part of the Flock" may be mentioned as one of the most promising sheep-pieces in the exhibition: one could almost pull the fleecy down from the coats of the animals; and, as a larger work, Mr. C. Jones's "Disturbed by the Grouse" is admirable in its marvellous rendering of sheeply expression. Mr. H. Dawson's "Lock Scene near Donnington" is a charming picture, full of tone and colour; and Mr. Thomas Dearman's "October Morning on the Thames at Shiplake" (187) is conspicuous for its mellow light and subdued beauty of tone. For a bit of true English greenery, commend us to Mr. Barland's "Lane Scene—Mill-hill, Hendon" (143). For a richly-tinted and yet mellow and lovely bit of colouring, we can refer to Mr. Desange's "Fontainebleau Forest" (207), altogether an elaborate and worthy work. Mr. Peel's "Morecombe Bay" is a charming picture; and Mr. Mignot's "Sunset in South America" may be very much like reality, but impresses the visitor with the idea of a tyro afflicted with colour blindness endeavouring to imitate marble in oil colours for a sky, and reproducing a bad photograph of Hackney marshes for a subject. Mr. R. H. Wood's "Evening" is bold and full of power, but lacks something in the handling of the sky which makes it unsatisfactory.

Why has Mrs. Charlotte E. Babb fallen into the usual error of

is bold and full of power, but lacks something in the handling of the sky which makes it unsatisfactory.

Why has Mrs. Charlotte E. Babb fallen into the usual error of making Saul so very much older than David, and David such a mere boy? This mistake spoils a really good work, which shares a exit n of the wall with Mr. Priolo's "Rinaldo and Armida"—a sunining that follows a good way behind the old classical models, and has very little to make up the deficiency.

One of the most remarkable works in the exhibition is Mr. Smallfield's "Doris" (25), a painting of a young lady's back hair and shoulders, with a reflection of the same young lady's face in a glass. But then, it is such hair, there is so much of character in

a glass. But then, it is such hair, there is so much of character in the back, and it is such a reflection of a face that one looks at it and wonders at the marvellous skill! Only one fault—the appear-

and wonders at the marvellous skill! Only one fault—the appearance of a blue stone in an earring through the hair. The stone hould have been a gem. As it is, it is like a small shark-headed nail driven into the canvas; and it is not till one looks at the corresponding ear in the glass that the discovery of its real nature is made. Why does not somebody secure Mr. R. T. Landells's "Foregate" in the Strand and his "Old Buildings at Lambeth" before the originals disappear for ever? They are excellent mementos of the fleeting present, and admirable in tone and colour. Mr. Haynes King's "Making a Net" is a charming bit of fisher life; and Mr. R. Elliott's "Waiting His Turn" (180) is truly humorous. It represents a very little fellow sitting in the barber's chair while the barber himself is talking out of window; and the indication of the child's gathering terror of the bewigged "block"

while the barber himself is talking out of window; and the indication of the child's gathering terror of the bewigged "block" upon the table is admirably conveyed.

In the Water-Colour Gallery, Mr. A. Francia's cool, clear picture of "Gallanach—Coast of Scotland" challenges attention; and Mr. Williams's "Rival Mountains," Carnarron Bay, arrests it. Very lovely and tender is Mr. Weedon's "Marlow" (294).

Miss Rayner's "Reid's Close, Edinburgh," is a remarkable picture, full of talent in its marvellous rendering of old building and mellow tone and colour. Commend us to Mr. Walters's "Mear the Land's End, Cornwall," for a fine bit of liquid sea and absolute closeness to nature; and to his "Ship at Anchor Walters's "Mear the Land's End, Cornwall," for a fine bit of liquid sea and absolute closeness to nature; and to his "Ship at Anchor at Reculvers" (323) for finish and truth of handling. In one of the most remarkable pictures in the exhibition—"The End of the Voyage," Mr. Mason Jackson has succeeded in telling a story by means of that scene of clearing cloud and frothy breaker, the wreck rolling off the shore, and the dead body, with its hands dabbling in the wet sea-sand. It is a picture to think about afterwards, and to remember when the wind is blowing on December

Mr. J. L. Browne's "Through the Lock" (471) is a capital little Mr. J. L. Browne's "Through the Lock" (471) is a capital little bit—just such a picture as one would like to contemplate before starting out for a summer fishing expedition. It suggests country repose and placid enjoyment on the bank of the stream. Among the larger and more pretentious works is Mr. T. Hart's "King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel, Cornwall" (499), a fine, boldly-rendered drawing of one of the most attractive parts of the English coast. But we have reached our limit, and must leave a host of admirable with descriptions of the control of the most attractive parts of the stream of the control of the most attractive parts of the stream of the control of the most attractive parts of the stream of the control of the most attractive parts of the stream of the control of th and deserving pictures without present notice, but not without very Sincere appreciation.

AN INDIANA PAPER records a wager between a lady and gentleman on the Presidential election. If Grant was elected, the young man was to marry the young lady; if Seymour, the young lady was to marry the young

THE GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTE this day (Saturday, Nov. 21) opens another fancy bazaar for the sale of work sent in by necessitons gentlewomen, at 20, Ressborough-gardens, South Belgravia, under distinguished patronage.

### Literature.

The Brovied Cities of Campania; or, Pompeii and Herculaneum, their History, their Destruction, and their Remains. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS, Author of "Records of Noble Lives," "Venice, Past an i Present," &c. London: T. Nelson and Sons, In this volume Mr. Davenport Adams, a gentleman with whose name the book-buying public must be thoroughly familiar, has undertaken to re-tell the story of the buried cities of Campania, bringing down the record to the results of the latest excavations bringing down the record to the results of the latest excavations and discoveries; and, despite a little pompousness of style and an apparent striving after fine writing (exhibited more especially in the introductory chapter), he has performed his work well, and has produced a book that cannot fail to be particularly interesting at the present time, when earthquakes and other exceptionable phenomena of nature are so prevalent, and when Vesavius itself is once more in active eruption. Mr. Davenport Adams enters into pretty minute details, and where he abridges facts or inferences indicates where fuller information may be obtained. The book is neatly illustrated, well printed, handsomely bound, and will form an excellent present for a studious youth who likes to have amusement blended with useful knowledge. It deserves a hearty word of commendation.

The Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith. With Biographical Introduction by Professor Masson. Globe Edition. London: Macmillan and Co.

Messrs, Macmillan's "Globe Editions" of standard works are already well and favourably known to the public; and Professor Masson's "Goldsmith" is not the least valuable of a most excellent series. We heartily commend this handsome and cheap volume to the favour of our readers, especially the juvenile portion, who could not make acquaintance with the gifted, kindly, if somewhat erratic author in a more pleasing form.

The Tallants of Barton. By Joseph Hatton, London: Bradbury

The publishers have added this to their excellent "Handy-Book Series," which we have noticed with commendation more than once; and all we need now say is that this addition is a worthy companion to the preceding volumes. The work, of course, is already known, and stands in no need of further criticism.

WORKS BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE." Messrs, Macmillan and Company have done a great service to readers of fiction by publishing uniform and cheap editions of the works of the popular author of "The Heir of Redelysse," We have works of the popular author of "The Heir of Redelysse." We have five of these bocks before us, each work being complete in one volume, neatly and strongly bound in green cloth, and admirably adapted for the family library. The samples now issued include "The Heir of Redelysse (seventeenth edition); "Heartsease; or, The Brother's Wife" (tenth edition); "The Daisy Chain; or, Aspirations: A Family Chronicle" (inith edition); "The Trial: More Links of the Daisy Chain" (fourth edition); and "The Lances of Lynwood" (second edition). The four first mentioned are uniform in shape, style, and price; they are illustrated by coloured plates; and each volume contains from 450 to 650 pages of nice clear distinct print, the price being only 6s. per work. "The Lances of Lynwood" belongs to a series of "Books for the Young" issued by the Messrs. Macmillan, and is a little more ornamental in style of "get up," but is nevertheless well suited for "work-a-day-world" "get up," but is nevertheless well suited for "work-a-day-world" use. A better batch of books for household reading it would be difficult to find, and we are sure this issue will have a deservedly large sale. The series is one of those for which we shall gladly make room on our own shelves, and that, we think, is about the best indication we can give of our appreciation of the merits of the author and the enterprise of the publishers.

## ANNUALS.

ANNUALS.

Tom Hood's Comis Annual for 1868. London: Fun Office.

We have just received "Tom Hood's Comic Annual," a title that recalls "the days of other years," and another Tom Hood and another "Comic Annual," both to memory dear. We have not had time to go thoroughly through this "Comic Annual;" but the glance we have taken into its pages satisfies us that it is not unworthy the name it bears. It is full of capital writing in prose and verse, of fun and feeling, sense and sentiment; and is, moreover, embellished with numerous and mirth-provoking pictures. We cannot afford space for the long list of contributors by whom the editor has been aided, and it would be invidious to make selections; but it is literally true to say that some of the cleverest artists and writers of the day are represented in the pages of "Tom Hood's Comic Annual," and that it is decidedly the best annual that has yet appeared this year. Let no one omit to peruse the neat, and feeling, and sensible "Address to the Reader" at the end of the book. We heartly wish success to a new friend with an old and honoured name; and trust that "Tom Hood's Comic Annual" will become a constant—as we are sure it will be a welcome—visitant at each succeeding Christmas season.

Routledge's Christmas Annual for 1868. London: Routledge and Sons

"Routledge's Christmas Annual" this year is got up in the approved orthodox fashion. There is a prologue and there are several stories by well-known and popular writers, the whole being wrapped up in the "setting" of a supposed journey, "first class," with Mr. Edmund Routledge as guard—that is, editor. There are some Mr. Edmund Routledge as guard—that is, editor. There are some eighteen stories in all, and among the authors and illustrators are Mrs. Lynn Linton, Emily Bond, Charles Mathews, Frederick Barnard, Andrew Halliday, G. A. Sala, John Hollingshead, Sidney Daryl, J. A. Pasquier, William Sawyer, Clement Scott, Thomas Miller, F. C. Burnand, and some half dozen others. With so much and so varied talent, Routledge's Annual could hardly fail to be good; and good it is as regards some of its contents, while other portions are but so-so. In poetry especially it is rather weak; indeed, we think the rhymed pieces had much better have been omitted, particularly the "Abbé and the Ballerina," whoever the author may be. author may be.

as Annual London . Ward, Lock, and Tyle "Beeton's Christmas Annual" is entitled "Money Lent," and consists of a series of stories supposed to be told by a money-lender or rather an ex-money lender; for the narrator states that he is "down upon his luck," to use a vulgar phrase, and is consequently compelled to take to editorship, or "filing the stories," as he calls it. Most of the tales have a sort of connection with the character and whilom calling of the narrator; for they include "The Story of an Ill-used Man," who, of course, must have come under the of an Ill-used Man," who, of course, must have come under the hands of the usurers, and consequently have been led to open "The Pawnbroker's Account," as well as to find out "What It Cost Mabel," and to have "Fallen Among Thieves," which are the titles of some of the stories. There are no authors' names given; but the book boasts illustrations by William Brunton, George Cruikshank, jun., and Charles H. Ross; and is, or the whole of much the same character and merit as such on the whole, of much the same character and merit as such productions usually are. And that is about all that it is necessary to say concerning it, except, perhaps, that it consists of some cighty pages of good clear print, and costs one shilling.

Breadway Annual: A Miscellany of Original Literature in Poetry and Prose. London: George Routledge and Sons.

It has become a fashion of late years to bind up the numbers of magazine for twelve months into a volume, and call it an Annual." To this practice we have only one objection to make, which is, that persons who have taken in the periodical as it appeared may be induced to buy the "annual" under the idea that it is something new, and may, consequently, be surprised—and perhaps disgusted—on finding that they have only obtained what they already possessed. Volumes of this description, we think, should always contain on the tatlepage an intimation that will enable intending purchasers to know exactly what it is they are buying. The present volume, for instance, would have come before the public in a somewhat more straightforward guise had the title run in this fashion: "The Broadway Annual: Being the Broadway Magazine for 1868," or whatever the period may be. From what we have said our readers will readily conclude that, under the name of an annual, they have here an old friend, the Broadway, first series, a fair enough production in its way; but of which we need say nothing more now, seeing that its uncits have been indicated from time to time by our Literary Lounger, save that the volume is handsomely bound, and has a very portly and respectable appearance.

The Children's Hour Annual. Third Series, Edinburgh: Johnstone, Hunter, and Co.

This is another annual produced on the principle mentioned above, being simply the clever little magazine called *The Children's Hour* bound up into a volume, with neat boards and other accessories. Nothing further, therefore, need be said of it either.

Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, An Entertaining Miscellany of Original Literature, Edited by EDMUND ROUTLEBGE, With Illustrations, London: George Routledge and Sons.

Illustrations. London: George Routledge and Sons.
This is a third volume of the same character as the two above mentioned. It is Routledge's Every Boy's Magazine done up in scarlet and gold, handsomely lettered, and will no doubt be a familiar friend to thousands of boys who have already devoured the contents as they appeared in periodical form. Those boys, however, who have not been regular subscribers, will find this a very good storehouse of miscellaneous literature adapted to their tastes and requirements. tastes and requirements.

Household Words Christmas Series for 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858,
London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

The same publishers who are re-issuing Mr. Dickens's admirable periodical, Household Il ords, have hit upon the happy idea of publishing in a separate form, at the trifling cost of one shilling, four years' Christmas stories collected by Mr. Dickens, and which created no small degree of interest on their first appearance. The series includes "The Holly-Tree Inn," 1855; "The Wreck of the Golden Mary," 1856; "The Perils of Certain English Prisoners." 1857; and "A House to Let," 1858. Of course, Mr. Dickens's "settings" are also given; and the collection will perhaps be deemed by many not only the best "annual" of the year, but will form an excellent standard by which to compare the Christmas numbers produced in this present year 1868, and enable readers to judge as to whether our literary caterers have improved upon old models in that walk of literature during the last ten years. Many imitations of the "Christmas Numbers" produced by Mr. Dickens have appeared, and many dainty intellectual dishes have in consequence been set before the public; but he would indeed be a bald editor who should claim to have equalled, much less surpassed, the conductor of Household Words and All the Year Round in this respect. We have no doubt that these old favourites will Again receive a hearty welcome, whatever competitors may be in the field at the approaching "festive season."

DEATH OF LORD SOMERVILLE.—On Tuesday Lord Somerville met with his death while hunting. His Lordship was out with Mr. Tailby's hounds, which met at Withcote Hall, the seat of Captain F. Palmer, between the villages of Riddington and Preston, about two miles north of Uppingham. Rutlandshire. We are informed that his horse was ridden at a very stiff and high quick-fence; the animal stumbled and fell upon its rider, crushing his head and face. Lord Somerville breathed for a few minutes, and then all was over. Assistance was sent for from Uppingham, and arrangements were made to take the body of the deceased to Kibworth, Harborough, his Lordship's hunting-box. The deceased was the eighteenth Baron Somerville, in the Pecrage of Scotland. He was twenty-eight years of age.

THE METROPOLITAN VESTRIES AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.—The agitation on the question of the inefficiency of the police and the increasing violence of the criminal classes, which originated with the Marylebone vestry, is daily obtaining support in the other districts of the metropolis. Besides St. Pancras, which quickly gave in its adhesion, the Kensington vestry have determined to join the deputation to the Home Secretary, as also have the vestry of St. George's in the East. At the vestry of St. George the Marty, southwark, no persuasion was needed, one of their own body (Mr. Walker) having been lately knocked down in the Borough-road, robbed, and so maltreated that he died in a few days afterwards. Great dissatisfaction prevails also at Hackney, the police rates in that parish having increased from £6522 in 1858 to £10,434 in 1868, being an increase of 60 per cent in eleven years; and yet robbery, violence, and prostitution have greatly increased in the parish. On this subject, at least, the vestries seem to be wonderfully agreed, there being, so far, not a single dissentient.

INTERPRETATION OF THE RATING CLAUSES.—The Reform Act of

the vertries seem to be wonderfully agreed, there being, so far, not a single dissentient.

INTEMPRETATION OF THE RATING CLAUSES.—The Reform Act of 1867 has already been reformed, owing to the interpretation of the Court of Common Plens. At the end of last week that Court was called upon to determine a vexed question with regard to the personal liability to payment of rates. Everyone knows that the act of personal payment, coupled with the fact of the rating having been in force during a year, constituted alike the "principle" of the measure, and a sure bulwark against democracy. Many persons claimed to have their names placed on the electoral roll on the ground that they had been rated for a year; but their claims were rejected because they had not been called upon or rendered themselves legally liable to pay these rates. Now, it happens that several rates may be made in the course of a year. One may be made in Junc, and the occupier may not take possession of his house till after July 31, the date from which the period of his legal qualification is calculated. It had been supposed that, as such a person's name was not on the book for the rate payable after the date of his entering upon possession, he would be debarred from claiming the franchise. Several revising barristers took this view, and, in consequence, struck off the names of thousands of claimants from the register. The persons thus treated may now vote with the conviction that not only will their votes be accepted at the poil, but will be treated availed in the event of a scrutiny. The result is that, contary to general belief, the twelve-months' rating combined with residence need not necessarily be insisted upon. An occupier whose other qualifications are unoxeptionable will have a claim to vote even should he during the twelve months of his occupancy have been rated one half that time only, and was not legally liable to pay the other rates. We cannot profess to be regret that the vaunted checks based on rating have been now shown to be fictions.

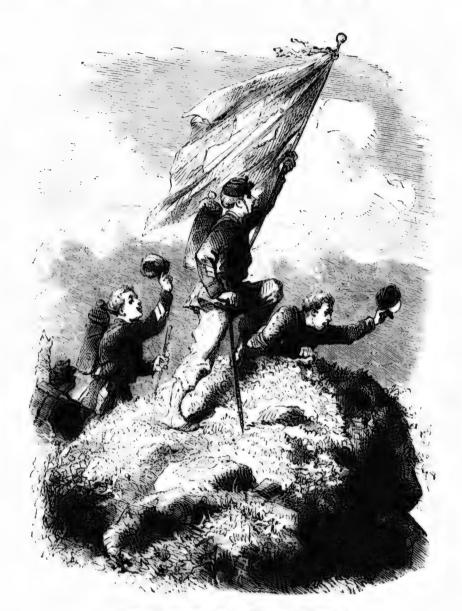
more unadulterated is Mr. Disraell's household suffrage than he led us to believe, and than either his followers or himself supposed.—Daily News.

THE NEW BRIGHTON RAHLWAY.—The requisite Parliamentary notices have been given for the new line of railway to Brighton. The line will commence by a junction with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at a point about sixty-six yards from the south-east end of the up passenger platform at the Dulwich station of that railway, passing thence through Croydon, Chipstead, Merstham, Gatton, Reigate, Horley, Crawley, Cuckfield, Hurstpierpoint, Hove, and terminating in Church-street, Brighton, at a point about eleven yards from the south-east corner of the Pavilion Chapel. The promoters seek running powers over the London, Chatham and Dover line. The terminus at Brighton will be on the Level, and the London end, it will be seen, is to connect with the whole Metropolitan and Metropolitan District system, as well as with the Great Northern and Midland Italways. These facts are of importance, as bearing on the question of convenience to the public, as well as with regard to the probable profits of the concern. It is calculated by the promoters that a net revenue of £1830 per week will give a dividend of 10 per cent to the ordinary shareholders. We are informed that it is not intended to bring the scheme of the new railway before the public until the completion of the surveys will enable the promoters to make a specific contract for its construction at a fixed sum. Sufficient funds have been subscribed privately for all the preliminary expenses, and all necessary arrangements will be made to proceed with the bill in the first Session of the new Parliament. It is stated by the promoters that "they base their confidence in obtaining a bill on the facts that Parliament has already sanctioned a competing line to Brighton, abandoned only by collision between the two companies, and that the Brighton company has broken faith with the public by raising the fares. It will certainly be dif

# SWISS STUDENTS ON A SCHOLASTIC TOUR.



ASCENDING THE MOLÉSON.



ARRIVAL AT THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN.



CONCERT ON THE PEAK.



DESCENDING THE SLOPE.

# SCHOOL EXCURSIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

In a recent number we gave some account of the method introduced into the schools and colleges of Neufchâtel for the prosecution of outdoor studies and healthy recreation, by means of autumn excursions, of a band of advanced pupils, under the leadership of certain tutors and professors.

In the description we published of the last zigzag voyage of the happy troop represented in our Illustrations, we left them fast asleep in the village from which the Echelle des Morts led to the mountain heights—asleep in barns and lofts, on trusses of strong

the mountain heights—asleep in barns and lofts, on trusses of straw and such biankets and rugs as could be most easily secured for their greater comfort. Such rest is refreshing enough, however, on such a holiday, and they were up betimes and continuing their

When the band of pedestrians reach towns of importance the professors and pupils of other colleges turn out to meet them with drums beating and colours flying, for there is wonderful fraternity drums beating and colours flying, for there is wonderful fraternity in Switzerland, and the young people are soon busily engaged in mutual narrations, or are taken off to see the different museums or other objects of interest in the place, wherever it may be. Very often a regular banquet is organised for the visitors, and the evening occupied with toasts, speeches, and good-humoured gaiety, alternating with patriotic orations and recitals.

This year the students of Neufchâtel started on a more than usually arduous excursion. They had determined to visit the canton of Fribourg, with the intention of making the ascent of the Moléson, the giant of the Bernese Alps in this canton, celebrated for wild, barren scenery and Gruyère cheese.

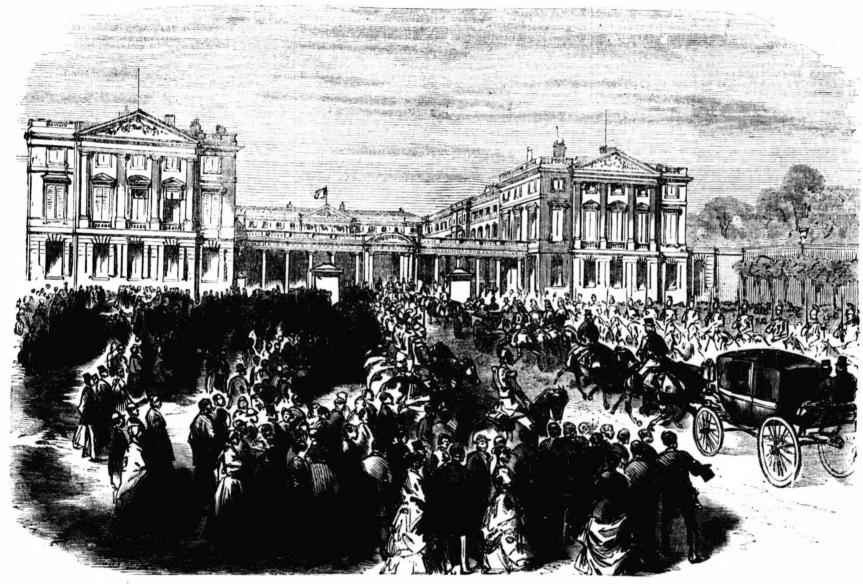
The troop set out one morning in July, in a steam-boat, from Neufchâtel, arrived in an hour at Morat, and, putting themselves in marching order under the old ramparts, which were impregnable to Duke Charles and his formidable army, commenced

their journey. The first halting-place was the gigantic lindentree beneath which the confederate chiefs once met by night to discuss the military operations which were ultimately so successful; the second was at the village of Cressiere, at a little chapel built in the midst of a field, on the spot where, on June 22, 1476, the Swiss patriotic army knelt down to implore the Divine protection before giving battle to the invader, over whom they gained a signal victory. At this place there was, of course, an historical lecture, and the young audience, moved by these recollections, did not quit the spot without three times declaring that, like their ancestors, they would always be ready to shed their blood for their lecture, and the young audience, moved by these recollections, did not quit the spot without three times declaring that, like their ancestors, they would always be ready to shed their blood for their country. There was certainly a fresh spirit and more determined and defiant bearing in their ranks when they resumed their march after this ceremony; and, though the sun glared fiercely upon them and the walk was a long one, nobody ventured to utter a complaint. They next halted at Fribourg, that marvellously picturesque and irregular town, situated on the very edge of the rugged heights at the bottom of which flows the sombre and dark Sarine. There surely never was such a place as this queer old capital, forming, as it were, fresh escarpments above the natural irregularities of the ridge on which it stands, and following in such perplexing zigzag lines the form of the heights themselves that roofs and basements are mingled together in a confusion that can only be compared to an architectural nightmare. The College of Fribourg turned out to meet the cadets, and, after passing through a complete labyrinth of streets, they reached the suspension bridge, in order to descend to the lower town, where they took up their quarters in the barracks. Promenades under the guidance of their hospitable entertainers, a profuse banquet, and in the evening a grand organ concert at the cathedral, welcomed them to Fribourg; and on the following morning the band of adventurers were again on their journey beyond the town, and amidst the

broken ridges of the open country, intersected with streams and ravines, until Gruyère was reached. The verdant valley of the Sarine is dotted with wood-embowered villages, the very names of which are poetical, and many of them of historical importance. At one of the little towns—Bulle—there was a fête to inaugurate the completion of the railway line uniting Gruyère with the line from Lausanne, Fribourg, and Berne. Bulle was but an hour's journey from Gruyère itself; so that the excursionists reached the latter place shortly afterwards, where the ancient château of the Counts of Gruyère is the first striking object in the prospect. It is an old castle of the moyen-âge, with drawbridges, fosses, ramparts, and the courtyards and servants' quarters all complete; but a great part of its outlying appurenances is now abandoned. It was a grand place, however, for artistic, archæological, and historical reminiscences,

its outlying appurtenances is now abandoned. It was a grand place, however, for artistic, archæological, and historical reminiscences, and they made it a halting-place by mutual consent.

That evening's walk was one of the most delightful of the whole journey. A walk in the cool of the day through meadows, under the shade of fruit-trees, till they come out upon a plateau, under the walls of the ancient monastery of the Carthusians, named Part-Dieu, which in 1848 was suppressed and converted into a farm. Here the young pedestrians found comfortable quarters amongst the hay, where they slept two or three hours only, for at midnight they were all aroused to commence the ascent of the mountain, which, as it is 6000 ft. high, requires attacking some time beforehand if the climbers desire to see the sunrise from the summit. It was a cold moonless night, and they followed the guides in silence. There were occasional halts, but no one left the ranks. The guides themselves sang the "Ranz des Vaches," in a low voice, as they tramped along, and the troop, after a stiff walk, at daybreak arrived at the Châlet de Pliané, every part of which was invaded by the hungry army, who soon penetrated to the was invaded by the hungry army, who soon penetrated to the kitchen, where the brawny mountaineers occupy themselves in the



ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL COURT AT COMPIÈGNE.

manufacture of the cheese that has obtained a European reputamanufacture of the cheese that has obtained a European reputa-tion. There, crowding round the chimney, where a great fire was blazing, the excursionists, armed with wooden spoons, made a desperate onslaught on a bucket of hot milk, of that aromatic odour and sweet flavour so greatly appreciated by Alpine tourists. This delay was made in consequence of the state of the weather, which was so cloudy as to render it impossible to see the sun. The halt, therefore, lasted two hours, and gave the party fresh energy to complete the ascent to the summit. From the Châlet de Pliané complete the ascent to the summit. From the United de Plane there are few trees, and the scanty forest soon gives way to the Alpine prairie, with its varied flora and charming tints. Then come great peaks, mountain torrents, and drifts of snow in the midst of flowers. These are followed by bare and arid rocks, and the journey is slow and sometimes painful. Frequent halts are made that the travellers may get breath; but cheers are heard in advance, and the hardiest of the band soon reach the top and wave the flag of the hardiest of the band soon reach the top and wave the flag of triumph. The sight of this reanimates the weary stragglers, who make a final effort and succeed in overtaking their companions, who stand on the several platform (only a few feet in surface)

who stand on the several platform (only a, few feet in surface) which forms the top of the Moléson.

On one side is the sheer rock; on the other, a steep descent; and from this point the eye can follow an apparently illimitable space, masses of dizzy, blue peaks in the distance, the Jura, and the lakes of Geneva, Neufchâtel, Brienne, and Morat—one of the loveliest glimpses of mountain scenery to be obtained in the world. As the previous night had been devoted to a fête, and the heights around Gruyère had been illuminated, a still-smoking brazier was discovered on the summit: and, the vovagers clustering round it. discovered on the summit; and, the voyagers clustering round it, their band performed some of the most patriotic music in their repertoire, the notes of their trumpets being carried far away in that light mountain air. that light mountain air.

that light mountain air.

Soon after this the word was given to return, and they made the descent by Tremetta, the pasture-land of Zuatsau, and the Gorge of Evi; a journey which took four hours, and was arrested frequently by charming scenes which would have tempted an artist to linger till nightfall. Slopes of tender herbage, where one may run and leap without danger; rocky chasms, where the Alpine rose climbs and clusters; brawling torrents and woods that grow thicker at their descend towards the plain made the beautiful wright of that as they descend towards the plain, made the beautiful variety of that journey, ever to be remembered with pleasure. At last the troop arrived at Montbovon, and after a hearty dinner at five o'clock,

went comfortably off to bed, in broad daylight—that is to say, they made themselves cosy resting-places in the straw and hay barns, and slept the sleep of youth and fatigue till daybreak next morning. The homeward journey was made by the Col de Saman, Montreaux, Chillon, Lake Leman, Vevey, and Lausanne, so that on their return to Neufchâtel, they had been an excursion through some of the loveliest scenery in Europe, and with the proud consciousness that it belonged to the country which gave them birth.

# THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT COMPIEGNE.

It is little to be wondered at that the Emperor and Empress of the French should look forward with pleasure to the time when they can retire to the amusements of their autumn residence at Complègne. There is something essentially regal in the state of the old château; and yet, while the proceedings are those of a the old château; and yet, while the proceedings are those of a Court, and of a Court en fête, the Imperial host and hostess are able to maintain a certain simplicity in their mode of life during a portion of the day at least. The fine old palace, built by a portion of the day at least. The fine old palace, built by Louis XV. and enlarged and decorated (as they say on the church organs) by Napoleon I., with whom it was a favourite hunting-seat, has more of the palace than the country house about it, with its great gallery of battles, its private theatre, and all the rest of it. The Empress's apartments, too, are gorgeously furnished, and there are very few evidences of the plainness which report declares characterises the Imperial household during the hunting season. It is to hunt that the aristocratic assembly are invited—the male part of it, at least—and in the 30,000 acres of forest, well stocked with deer there are opportunities for plenty of sport of a regal and courtly kind: sport, that is, with gold and green huntsmen, and big horns, and couteaux de chasse, and torchlight dissection of the stag, and all the grand ceremonial observances of

The Imperial visit generally lasts five or six weeks, during which The Imperial visit generally lasts five or six weeks, during which time four different sets of guests are invited to spend a week or eight days, the interval between the departure of one party and the arrival of the others being only just sufficient to prepare the apartments. Each gentleman takes his own saddle-horses and that of his lady if she happen to be an equestrian; but the horses are, of course, lodged in the Imperial stables; and the personal attendants of the guests (valets and ladies' maids) are immates of the palace.

All the guests take breakfast and dinner with their Majesties, both on private and state occasions. On days when there is no hunting a good part of the time is generally spent in making long excursions in the forest, either on foot or in carriages.

Every arrangement is made for the comfort of the visitors. In

each private apartment there is a printed card showing the times of trains (of which there is a special service) and of couriers who come to and fro for the convenience of the guests; there are also a post-office and a telegraph-room for the rapid dispatch of messages. On the return of the excursionists, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, tea is served to the Empress, who personally invites each of the guests to partake of it. The dinner hour is half-past

Our Engraving represents the arrival of the Imperial party at the palace from the railway station, with the usual reception by the inhabitants of Compiègne and the guard of honour apointed to the château during the residence of their Majesties for

# THE TUNNEL THROUGH MONT CENIS.

PERHAPS no work ever undertaken by men strikes one as more daring than the attempt to pierce the Alps with a tunnel. Nature seems to have upreared these mighty barriers as if with the design of showing man how weak he is in her presence. Even the armies of Hannibal and Napoleon seemed all but powerless in the face of these vast natural fastnesses. Compelled to creep slowly and cautiously along the difficult and narrow ways which alone were open to them; decimated by the chilling blasts which swept the open to them; decimated by the chilling blasts which swept the face of the ragged mountain range, and dreading at every moment the pitiless swoop of the avalanche, the French and Carthaginian troops exhibited little of the pomp and dignity which we are apt to associate with the operations of warlike armies. Had the denizen of some other planet been able to watch their progress, he wight indeed have said. "These men are a puny race." In this denizen of some other planet been able to watch their progress, ne might, indeed, have said, "These men are a puny race." In this only, that they succeeded, did the troops of Hannibal and Napoleon assert the dignity of the human race. Grand as was the aspect of nature, and mean as was that of man during the progress of the contest, it was nature that was conquered, man that overcame. And now man has entered on a new conflict with nature in the gloomy fastnesses of the Alps. The barrier which he had scaled of old he has now undertaken to pierce. And the work, bold and daring as it seemed, is three parts finished.

The Mont Cenis tunnel was sanctioned by the Sardinian Government of the professions. And the work, bold and

ment in 1857, and arrangements were made for fixing the perforating machinery in the years 1858 and 1859; but the work was not actually commenced until November, 1860. The tunnel, which actually commenced until November, 1860. The tunnel, which will be fully seven miles and a half in length, was to be completed in twenty-five years. The entrance to the tunnel on the side of France is near the little village of Forneau, and lies 3946 ft. above the level of the sea. The entrance on the side of Italy is in a deep valley at Bardonèche, and lies 4380 ft. above the sea-level. Thus there is a difference of level of 434 ft. But the tunnel will actually rise 445 ft. above the level of the French end, attaining this height at a distance of about four miles from that extremity; in the remaining these miles and three quarters there will be a fall of only

rise 445 ft. above the level of the French end, attaining this height at a distance of about four miles from that extremity; in the remaining three miles and three quarters there will be a fall of only 10 ft., so that this part of the line will be practically level.

The rocks through which the excavations have been made have been, for the most part, very difficult to work. Those who imagine that the great mass of our mountain ranges consist of such granite as is made use of in our buildings, and is uniform in texture and hardness, greatly underrate the difficulties with which the engineers of this gigantic work have had to contend. A large part of the rock consists of a crystallised calcareous schist, much broken and contorted, and through this rock run in every direction large masses of pure quartz. It will be conceived how difficult the work has been of piercing through so diversified a substance as this. The perforating machines are calculated to work best when the resistance is uniform; and it has often happened that the unequal resistance offered to the perforators has resulted in injury to the chisels. But before the work of perforating began enormous difficulties had to be contended with. It will be understood that in a tunnel of such vast length it was absolutely necessary that the perforating processes carried on from the two ends should be directed with the most perfect accuracy. It has often happened perforating processes carried on from the two ends should be directed with the most perfect accuracy. It has often happened in short tunnels that a want of perfect coincidence has existed between the two halves of the work, and the tunnellers from one end have sometimes altogether failed to meet those from the other. But in a short tunnel this want of coincidence is not very important, because the two interior ends of the tunnellings cannot, in any case, be far removed from each other. But in the case of the Mont Cenis tunnel any inaccuracy in the direction of the two portant, because the two interior ends of the tunnellings cannot, in any case, be far removed from each other. But in the case of the Mont Cenis tunnel any inaccuracy in the direction of the two tunnellings would have been fatal to the success of the work, since when the two should meet it might be found that they were laterally separated by two or three hundred yards. Hence it was laterally separated by two or three hundred yards. Hence it was necessary, before the work began, to survey the intermediate country, so as to ascertain with the most perfect accuracy the bearings of one end of the tunnel from the other. "It was necessary," says the narrative of these initial labours, "to prepare accurate plans and sections for the determination of the levels, to fix the axis of the tunnel, and to 'set it out' on the mountain top; to erect observatories and guiding signals solid, substantial, and true." When we remember the nature of the passes over the Cenis, we can conceive the difficulty of setting out a line of this sort over the Alpine range. The necessity of continually climbing over rocks, ravines, and precipices in passing from station to station involved difficulties which, great as they were, were as nothing when compared with the difficulties resulting from the bitter weather experienced on those rugged mounwere, were as nothing when compared with the difficulties resulting from the bitter weather experienced on those rugged mountain heights. The tempests which sweep the Alpine passes—the ever-recurring storms of rain, sleet, and driving snow, are trying to the ordinary traveller. It will be understood, therefore, how terribly they must have interfered with the delicate processes involved in surveying. It often happened that for days together no work of any sort could be done, owing to the impossibility of using levels and theodolites when exposed to the stormy weather and bitter cold of these lofty passes. At length, however, the work was completed, and that with such success that the greatest deviation from exactitude was less than a single foot for the whole length of seven miles and a half.

Equally remarkable and extensive were the labours connected

deviation from exactitude was less than a single foot for the whole length of seven miles and a half.

Equally remarkable and extensive were the labours connected with the preparatory works. New and solid roads, bridges, canals, magazines, workshops, forges, furnaces, and machinery had to be constructed; residences had to be built for the men, and offices for the engineers; in fact, at each extremity of the tunnel a complete establishment had to be formed. Those who have traversed Mont Cenis since the works began have been perplexed by the strange appearance and character of the machinery and establishments to be seen at Modane and Fourneau. The mass of pipes and tubes, tanks, reservoirs, and machinery, which would be marvellous anywhere, has a still stranger look in a wild and rugged Alpine pass. According to the latest advices, the work proceeds at a rate fully equalling the original expectations of the engineers. Of 12,220 metres—the total length of the tunnel—no less than 8958 have been completed. It is hoped that the remaining 3261 metres will be completed early in the year 1871, and thus the most daring feat of civil engineering ever yet undertaken man be success.

feat of civil engineering ever yet undertaken by man be successfully accomplished.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND THE LONDON CRIMINALS.

SIR RICHARD MAYNE, to make the public easy as to their personal safety, has caused returns to be prepared of the number of crimes with violence and burglaries that have been committed within the metropolitan district during the last six months; and has placed side by side with them extracts from the criminal statistical returns of burglaries and street robberies for the whole of the present and the two preceding years, ending Sent. 29. According returns of ourgaines and street robberies for the whole of the present and the two preceding years, ending Sept. 29. According to the criminal statistical returns, the number of robberies and attempts to rob in streets and highways was 118 in the year 1866; it rose to 127 in 1867, which year shows an equal pre-eminence in other kinds of crime; but in 1868 it had fallen to 105. eminence in other kinds of crime; but in 1868 it had fallen to 105. In all these cases the number of persons convicted was pretty well in excess of the number of crimes—over twenty in 1866, and eight in 1868. The burglaries of the present year are, however, rather alarmingly high in number as compared with those of 1866—the figures for the former being 428, while those of the latter are 330; so that in two years an increase of ninety-eight crimes of this description has taken place. A little comfort may be found in the reflection that we are not so badly off as we were in 1867, when 474 buglaries were committed. The proportion of committals to crimes is also somewhat less this year than it was in 1866, though it is greater than in 1867, which was an exceptionally bad year, as we have said. The returns for the last six tionally bad year, as we have said. The returns for the last six months, which have been prepared in Sir Richard Mayne's office The returns for the last six months, which have been prepared in Sir Richard Mayne's office, are of no great use, inasmuch as we have nothing to compare them with. To tell us that by day and by night there have been, from May to October, just 116 cases of robbery with violence, or larceny of an aggravated nature from the person, is to tell us nothing, unless we are furnished with the returns for the same period of preceding years; and these are not given, for the classification in the extract from the statistical tables, to which we have just alluded, is clearly not that adopted in the Scotland-yard returns. None of the tables are very reassuring; for the slight diminution alluded, is clearly not that adopted in the Scotland-yard returns. None of the tables are very reassuring; for the slight diminution they show in the number of street and highway robberies in the present year is more than counterbalanced by the great increase in the burglaries—a class of crime involving nearly as much danger to the person as those ordinarily committed in the streets and highways. Besides, we suspect Sir Richard Mayne's statistics are not quite reliable; for anyone who chooses to overhaul a file of the daily papers will find many more cases of robbery with violence in the streets than Sir Richard takes note of in his returns.

ELECTION RIOTS.-The borough elections have not passed over with-ELECTION RIOTS.—The berough elections have not passed over without some serious riots. At Bolton at Wakefield, and at Newport the military had to be sent for, and in the latter place they charged repeatedly, and killed one man and wounded many others. At Tipton one man was beaten and left for dead; at Cork several persons were hart severely in a light between the police and the mob; and in Belfast the mob took possession of the courthouse, having previously smashed the windows and upset the hustings and the returning officer. The nomination had to be postponed

### ROSSINI.

ROSSINI.

The death of a man who has influenced his art and his times like Gioacchino Antonio Rossini cannot be passed over with merely a passing record of the fact. The illustrious musician departed this life on Friday night week, at his apartments in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

Rossini was born on Feb. 29, 1792, at Pesaro, formerly belonging to the Papal States, now a part of the kingdom of Italy; and consequently died in his seventy-seventh year. A detailed account of his life and works will not be expected in these columns, more especially at a time when our immediate national affairs are of such absorbing interest. We cannot even glance at his early studies or at his early productions before commencing his brilliant absorbing interest. We cannot even glance at his early studies or at his early productions before commencing his brilliant career in the field of dramatic music. Rossini's master in counterpoint and composition was Stanislao Matteihimself a favourite pupil of the famous Padre Martini. His first opera. "La Cambiale di Matrimonio," produced at Venice in 1810, is now forgotten; while scarcely more than a quartet and the overture are known of his second—"Demetrio e Polibio"—given at Rome a year later. Nor have more than a very few pieces from his next seven operas (including "L'Inganno Felice" and "Pietro del Paragone") escaped oblivion. These, written with almost unexampled rapidity (all in 1812, or thereabouts), gained for their author no solid reputation—little, indeed, beyond that of almost unparalleled facility of production. The opera which first made him famous solid reputation—little, indeed, beyond that of almost unparalleled facility of production. The opera which first made him famous was "Tancredi," brought out during the Carnival of Venice, at the Teatro Fenice, in 1813; and this was followed, some months later, by "L'Italiana in Algeri," at the Teatro San Benedetto, in the same city, and with a success in no degree inferior. By these two werks the young composer had shown himself equally a master of opera seria and opera buffa. His style, too, was now thoroughly matured, and what has ever since been recognised as the school of Rossini—a school which has found more disciples, good, bad, and indifferent, than probably any other in any art—may be said from that moment to have declared itself. "Tancredi" and "L'Italiana in Algeri" still live, and are still revived from time to time: nor is there much live, and are still revived from time to time; nor is there much chance of their being irrevocably laid aside, whatever progress dramatic music may make towards good or towards evil. Their melodies, ever fresh and beautiful, alone would save them, apart from the fact that, after their manner, they are bona fide works of art. The vogue thus obtained by Rossini was hardly sastained by his next opera, "Aureliano in Palmyra"—Milan, 1814—which was art. The vogue thus obtained by Rossim was hardly sastained by his next opera, "Aureliano in Palmyra"—Millan, 1814—which was almost exclusively a success for Vellati, the famous evirato; but it was, if possible, increased by "Il Turco in Italia," composed for the Scala, in the autumn of the same year, and at once accepted as a worthy pendant to "L'Italiana in Algeri," "Il Turco" was followed by an opera seria, entitled "Sigismundo" (Venice, 1815), of which nothing, except an air (afterwards introduced by Madame Pasta in another work), has survived, and "Sigismondo" by "Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra" (Naples, 1815), which even Spohr, who owned little affection for the Italian school, tells us, in his "Selbst-Biographie," contains some of Rossini's best music. At any rate "Elisabetta" had an enormous success, and is especially remembered as the opera in which Rossini first set the example of writing his own ornaments and "fioriture" which previously, in accordance with long custom, used to be either prepared or extemporised by the singers themselves. The overture, borrowed by the too frequently indolent genius from "Aureliano in Palmyra," is the same now invariably performed before "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," the original overture to which last is now never played. Among the singers in "Elisabetta" were Manuel Garcia, the famous Spanish tenor, father of Malibran, and Isabella Colorand, who afterwards became Rossin's wife. The Manuel Garcia, the famous Spanish tenor, father of Malibran, and Isabella Colbrand, who afterwards became Rossini's wife. The San Carlo, where it was produced, was at that time considered the first lyric theatre of Italy. "Elisabetta" was followed by "Torvaldo e Dorliska" (Rome, 1815), an opera seria, which failed, and "Torvaldo e Dorliska" by "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rome, 1816—at the Teatro di Torre Argentina), an opera buffa, which was hopelessly condemned on the first night, but now, more than half a century later, is perhaps the most popular of all operas except Mozart's "Don Giovanni." The history of "Il Barbiere," and its first performance, when not a note of the second act could be heard in consequence of the turbulent opposition made by the friends of Paesiello, its triumph at the second performance, and the attendant consequences, are too familiar to all who interest themselves in musical matters to need repeating. Nor can we do more than state that "Il Barbiere" was successively followed by "Otello" (1816—Teatro del Fondo, Naples), "Cenerentola (1817—Rome), and "La Gazza Ladra" (1817—the Scala, Milan). Happily, each of these works, which materially increased their author's fame, endures and is likely to endure. To these succeeded "Armida" (Naples); "Adelaida di Borgogna" (Rome); "Mosè in Egitto" (Naples); "Adelaida di Borgogna" (Rome); "Mosè in Egitto" (Naples); "Adelaida di Borgogna" (Rome); "Mosè in Egitto" (Naples); "Adelaida di Shabran" (Rome); "Zelmira" (Naples); and "Semiramide." "Among the foregoing some two or three are wholly unknown in England. "Maometto Secondo" (Naples); and "Semiramide." "Among the foregoing some two or three are wholly unknown in England. "Maometto" subsequently became "Le Siège de Corinthe," and "Mosè" became "Moise"—both rewritten and greatly extended for the Grand Opera in Paris. "Ricciardo" afforded the first idea of that florid bravura style afterwards brought to perfection in "Semiramide." "Semiramide" itself, popular to this day, and the last of Rossini's purel Isabella Colbrand, who afterwards became Rossini's wife. Fenice, in Venice, Feb. 23, 1823, with anything but the success that has universally attended it since.

After going to Vienna, and—much to the chagrin of Beethoven,

After going to Vienna, and—much to the chagrin of Beethoven, who was nothing if not German—turning the heads of the fickle Viennese, Rossini visited London. How the great Italian, who sang and played just as well as he composed, and was not less prepossessing as a man than gifted as a musician, was everywhere welcomed and fêted in the English capital, may be remembered by many still living. Into his career as director of the Opéra Italien in Paris, where, after much opposition, both interested and disinterested, his music had acquired extraordinary popularity, where he had composed the charming little opera of "11 Viaggio a Reims" (for the "fêtes du sacre" of Charles X.—June, 1825), subsequently developed into the yet more faccinating June, 1825), subsequently developed into the yet more fascinating "Comte Ory," where in "Le Siège de Corinthe" and "Moise," he had given colossal dimensions to two of his earlier Italian works, and where on Ang. 3, 1829, he crowned he hau Italian wo re, on Aug. Italian works, and where, on Aug. 3, 1829, he crowned the edifice of his glory with his immortal masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," we cannot possibly enter; nor is it necessary to say one word about the universally popular "Stabat Mater," a masterpiece in another style. Enough that, from the production of "Guillaume Tell" until the day of his death, Rossini, though it of "Guillaume Ten" into the day of ms death, Rossini, though it is known that he has written, more especially of late years, a great many pieces of various descriptions—among the rest the famous "Stabat" (1832), some sacred choruses, and, very recently (1864), what he modestly styled a "petite messe," of which everyone speaks in raptures—he has published, or allowed to be published, very little. What were the actual reasons for his comparative cessive. What were the actual reasons for his comparative cessation from labour his most intimate friends would find it difficult to explain, for he himself could never be brought to talk seriously on the subject. The loss to art through the obstinate reticence of so great a genius may be readily imagined; but he had purchased great a genius may be readily imagined; but he had purchased leisure by hard toil and working of the brain enough to wear out a sini's first wife (Colbrand) died at Bologna in 1845; and two

Rossini's first wife (Colbrand) died at Bologna in 1845; and two years later he married Mdlle, Olympe Pélissier, his second. From 1836 to 1847 he lived in retirement at Bologna, occupying himself with agriculture and painting, and employing some of his leisure in teaching Alboni, then a promising young girl, to sing. Thence he moved to Florence; and in 1855, his health being much impaired, by the advice of his doctor, quitted Florence for Paris, which he never afterwards left, dwelling during the summer in a villa he had built for himself at Passy, and during

the winter in apartments in a house at the corner of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. At Paris, where, after a time, his health was completely restored, he was the object of attention and solicitude from high and low, enjoying, as one of his most enthusiastic admirers says, "une véritable royauté intellectentuelle, consulté, écouté, admiré comme jadis Goethe et Humboldt, s'occupant de tout et de tous avec une activité, une solicitude, une bonté dont il faut renoncer à l'idée." The description is but simple truth. Rossini was sought out and courted, not merely on account of his fame as a composer, but for his wit, his humour, his amiability, and general goodness. With him has departed one of the most remarkable geniuses and one of the kindliest spirits of the nineteenth century.

most remarkable geniuses and one of the kindliest spirits of the nineteenth century.

The Italian Government has determined to celebrate a funeral service in honour of Rossini, and Parliament will be asked to vote the sum necessary for the purpose. The Government will also promote a national subscription for a monument to the deceased composer. The municipality of Pesaro have requested Madame Rossini to allow the remains of her late husband to be transferred to Florence; but, according to the French papers, Rossini in his will has specially ordered that his body is to be buried in the Paris cemetery of Pêre la Chaise, and to remain there permanently, in recognition of the hospitality he received in France during his life. recognition of the hospitality he received in France during his life. He has bequeathed to the Institute of France the necessary capital for creating two annual prizes of £120 each for the author and composer of the best opera. The rest of his fortune he has left to Madame Rossini.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF ENGLAND.

MR. GEORGE ELLIOT, one of the largest coalowners in the world, has recently been elected president of the Mining Engineers' Institute, and has delivered his inaugural address at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Elliot has been frequently before the public, but is probably best known as a member of the late firm of Glass, Elliot, and Co., now the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Companies which have laid the cables uniting in instantaneous communication Europe and America. Mr. Elliot's perfect acquaintance, not merely with the coal trade, but with the science communication Europe and America. Mr. Elliot's perfect acquaintance, not merely with the coal trade, but with the science of mining engineering, recommended him as a fit successor to the late Mr. Nicholas Wood in the post of president of the institute, and would appear to be a good reason why North Durham should send him to Parliament as a practical authority on the questions which affect so momentously the great trade of the county. As a specimen of literary composition Mr. Elliot's inaugural address is worthy of the highest praise, and its details are full of the fruits of ripe thought and varied experience. The mining engineer," he says, "is to the earth below what the astronomer is to the heavens above." 'To take up a single volume of our Transactions is to find problems of nomentous interest treated with judicious skill; to find the welfare and safety of the coal-worker occupying the anxious thoughts of men whose practical knowledge and long experience give their opinions authority and weight; and to become acquainted with subjects than which, as it seems to me, there are none more important to the future of England; none of greater value in the economy of the world. The young professional man who makes these records his study, learns how vast and numerous have been the strides taken in the art and practice of mining; and sees, further, how cepions is the field of knowledge to he was consequent. study, teams now vast and numerous have been the studes taken in the art and practice of mining; and sees, further, how ceptons is the field of knowledge to be yet opened out. The present age has shown itself peculiarly favourable to discovery; and, during the session before us, it is to be hoped that many of the subjects which have been explored, but not exhausted, will be treated again and again, and that other topics of equal importance will be deliberated upon. Foremost among these is the preservation of the lives and health of those working underground. Nothing can be more important or more interesting to us than this."

This is true science and genuine good sense. But Mr. Elliot is

portant or more interesting to us than this."

This is true science and genuine good sense. But Mr. Elliot is not content with indicating what ought to be done. He shows how he has already endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the hewers and putters in some of his pits:—"It is probable that the ordinary means of ventilation, whether by furnace or fan, may be aided by a change in the ferce or agency employed for the purposes of haulage and other underground work. As an instance of my meaning, I may mention that the apparatus which I have introduced in South Wales, and which, by means of compressed air used as a motive power instead of steam, draws trams and pumps water with complete success, is found to generate ice in an atmosphere which is naturally hot and oppressive. The mechanical usefulness of these new air-engines seems capable of indefinite extension; while, as their cooling properties form a collateral advantage arising out of their use, it is at least possible that they may prove valuable auxiliaries to the more regular means of ventilation in extending the security and promoting the healthfulness of our mines. The difficulties of ventilation once surmounted, the extent of coal at our disposal is incalculably increased." Mr. Elliot thus shows that he cares for the men whom he employs, without forgetting the interest of the community. He believes that the coal which lies under the German Ocean—and one third of the coal of Durham is calculated to be under the sea—may be worked as safely and as profitably as any under dry land. Then he returns to the pitmea of the north. "Few men," he says, "have better right to think highly and to speak well of the pitmen of this county. I know their wants, their trials, their temptations, and their sufferings—for the best of reasons: I have tasted of them myself. Born in the midst of this great population of miners, and associating and labouring with them from my earliest days, I am fully cognisant their wants, their trials, their temptations, and their sunerings—for the best of reasons: I have tasted of them myself. Born in the midst of this great population of miners, and associating and labouring with them from my earliest days, I am fully cognisant of the sterling qualities by which they are distinguished, and that their industry, self-reliance, courage, and skill are beyond praise. I would intrust to them duties the most difficult and the most arduous, confident that what men could do they would do, and that in no other section of society should I meet more thorough, more conscientious, and more resolute work." He would have the use of ganpowder abolished, as dangerous and unnecessary; and he hopes that the safety-lamps will soon be rendered more safe than they are at present. We cannot do better than quote a portion of Mr. Elliot's concluding remarks:—"It should never be forgotten that the example and precepts of those in charge of our pits exercise an enormous influence for good or evil. Show me a community of miners, and I will tell you the character of their chief; let me see their daily habits, and I shall form my estimate of his. For the refining influences of education, and the moral elevation attained by an earnest, conscientious, Godfearing spirit in the colliery-viewer are attended with marvellous results noon the character of these working node him. It is fearing spirit in the colliery-viewer are attended with marvellons results upon the character of those working under him. It is a grave error to suppose that coarse language or a rough demeanour is effective or necessary in dealing with our pitmen; firmness and discretion, accompanied by urbanity and knowledge, have, on the contrary, infinitely more effect than the most violent arguments or the roughest mien. I have seen mild, soft mannered men carry their point with miners by sheer tact when other and rougher means had brought matters to a standstill. It is my happiness to know that the social and moral condition of the working miner has been vastly the social and moral condition of the working miner has been vastly improved during the present generation, and that his amusements and daily habits may be compared with advantage with those of other members of the community. This has been mainly brought about by the different ways in which he can now spend his lei-une; and I am a strong advocate for the extension of all means of harmless recreation. Cricket-matches and out-of-door sports generally, as well as reading-rooms and indoor games are, I am glad to say, gaining ground rapidly in our pit villages; and amusements which were formerly confined to the privileged classes are now warmly appreciated by mea who pit villages; and amusements which were formerly confined to the privileged classes are now warmly appreciated by mea who would not have even heard their names when I was a boy. I regard this with as much interest as I do well-ordered discupline in working hours, and am satisfied that it is for the best interests not merely of the coalowner and the mining engineer, but of the men, that a taste for innocent amusement should be fostered to the utmost. These are points upon which commonsense tells us

we should take a liberal view. The life of the working pitman is at best a hard one—those who have filled the position only know how hard; and it rests with the coalowner or engineer under whom he labours whether its alleviations shall elevate or degrade."

### POLICE.

AN ELECTIONEERING EXPOSURE.-Mr. Robert An Electronesian Exposure.—Mr. Robert Hartwell, who was for a time one of the candidates for Lambeth, but withdrew, and afterwards stood for Stoke-on-Trent, applied to Alderman Besley at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, for a warrant against two Staffordshire men, who had, he said, received 2280 which had been paid in to his account with a gentleman in London to defray certain claims which he had incurred. The men against whom he wanted the warrant were two of his committee, who had received the money without any writte authority from him. Those men came from Staf-fordshire and called on him, when he told them that twelve o'clock was the hour appointed to receive the money, and that Mr. Merriman was to be present as his solicitor. They left to get some tobacco; but, as they did not return, he went to the place of appointment, where he found Mr. Merriman waiting, and the two men in question had received the money from the gentleman who held it. He was no doubt justified in man who held it. He was no doubt justified in man who held it. He was no doubt justified in giving the money to those two men under the agreement between him and them, but only as his agents. Alderman Besley said the applicant was mystifying the affair and keeping something back. He had better tell the whole story. Mr. Hartwell said that he was a candidate for the borough of Stoke-on-Treut, and at the last moment he found that he could not vay the expenses of a contest. that he could not pay the expenses of a contest, and he then received an offer of £280 to pay his expenses if he would retire. That sum was the extended amount of the expenses he had incurred in London and at Stoke. He did not ask for any-thing for himself, but only for the expenses of the election. There was a joint agreement of about twenty lines, which stipulated that they were to twenty lines, which stipulated that they were to pay the money to him, and they had not done so. They had received it; and, although he waited four hours at his office for them, they did not come back. Mr. Martin (chief clerk) asked whether they were not jointly interested in it. Mr. Hartwell said no. It was all to pay expenses that he had incurred, and which he ought to have gone down that day and paid. Mr. Merriman said he was instructed by Mr. Hartwell to attend at the place of meeting and receive the money; and when of meeting and receive the money; and when he got there he found that the Staffordshire men had received it a few minutes before. As Mr. Hartwell had instructed him, those men, as his agents, were bound to keep their promise and come back and hand over the money to him or apply it as he should the money to him, or apply it as he should direct. Alderman Besley said the allegation was that those men received the money as Mr. Hartwell's agents. Could he prove that? Mr. Mr. Merriman said the agreement authorised the payment of the money to those men, but only as Mr. Hartwell's agents. Alderman Besley asked whether he had that agreement; because the whole gist of the charge might turn upon it. Mr. Merriman said he had not, but it would be forthcoming when they were in a position to bring the matter before the Court. Alderman Besley said the most important part of the case was that agreement. He could not grant the warrant without some proof of agency being put Mr. Merriman said there were urgent reas in. Mr. Meriman said there were treet reasons for asking for the warrant besides the question of agency. He then put some questions to Mr. Hartwell, who said, in reply, that from what he had heard those men intended to take the money and be off to America. Alderman Besley said he could not grant warrants upon such loose evidence as that before him. Mr. Merriman had better file a regular information and produce the agreement, and then, if so advised by Mr. Martin, he would grant the warrants. After some further discussion, Mr. Merriman said he would file the information as required.

BAD MEAT .- William Stimson, the younger, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, was convicted before Alderman Owden, at Guildhall, last Saturday, for sending two quarters of beef to Leadenhall Market for the purpose of sale and intended for human food, the same being diseased, unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the tood of man. Alderman Some, and using for the food of man. Alderman Owden said that country butchers must be taught that they must not send their bad meat to London to poison the people. He then sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned for one calendar

John Stimpson, a butcher, of Doddington, Cam-Owden by the Commissioners of Sewers for sending the carcass of a pig to Newgate Market for sale as human food, the same being diseased, unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man. Alderman Owden fined the defendant £10 and £3 3s. costs, or one month's imprisonment.

for unlawfully withholding the sum of £1114s, from James Walker, a member, who had given the necessary notice for withdrawing that amount according to the rules. Thomas Cock, who said he was honorary secretary of the society, admitted that the complainant was justified in claiming the amount specified; but, although he had given notice, he could only be paid in his turn, and the society had received no money and lent none since the complainant's notice was given. A balance-sheet was called for; and the secretary admitted, on cross-exan ination, that Hicks, one of the de-fendants, had borrowed £12 from the funds since the complainant sent in his notice, and that it had not been repaid. He further admitted that there were no irustees, treasurer, secretary, or anyone else to receive the money, if paid. Witness merely acted grati itomely to watch his own interest. Mr. Burcham said that as Hicks had had £12 belonging to the socie y, le should order him to pay £11 14s. and in default of sufficient distre-s, to be imprisoned

AN IMPUDENT THIRE. - John Brewer, aged nineteen, a convicted thief, was brought up on Bay; that on Nov. 4, at Morant Bay, the defendant remand, at Greenwich, last Saturday, charged did further assault, beat, and imprison the plaintiff,

promised not to give him into custody if he returned the purse. The prisoner thereupon seized the gold watch belonging to the prosecutor and ran off with it, and when again pursued by the prosecutor he effected his escape. Nothing more was seen of him from that time until a few days are when he was brought in questly to the was seen of him from that time until a few days ago, when he was brought in custody to the Blackheath-road police station, on a charge of stealing a quartern loaf, when he was recognised by Ling, a plain-clothes constable of the R division, and he was then further charged with the above robbery. Mr. Maude committed the prisoner for trial at the Old Bailey Sessions.

An Obstinate Tretotaller.—At Southwark Alfred Porter, well dressed, who described himself as a lecturer in the employ of the United Kingdom Alliance, was charged with obstracting the public thoroughfare, in Edward-street, Blackfriars-road, and refusing to leave when requested by the police. Mr. Hicklin appeared for the defendant. Inspector Beavis, M division, said that on Sunday forenoon, a little after eleven o'clock, his attention was attracted to a crowd of persons collected about the prisoner, who had placed a stand near the corner of Edward-street, Blackfriars-road, and was preaching on the temperance movement and selling AN OBSTINATE TEETOTALLER .- At Southwark preaching on the temperance movement and selling books and papers. The witness went up to him and told him he must not obstruct the street in that way, when he promised to go away. The witness left him for a few minutes, and, on returning to the spot, found him still in the same spot, surrounded by a disorderly mob. He was giving out some temperance song, and the crowd were joining him. He again not only refused to cease from causing the obstruction but refused to give his name and address, consequently he was compelled to take him to the station-house. In cross-examination by Mr. Hicklin, the inspectorsaid that the mobincreased after he had interfered with the defendant, as he called out to them to support him. Edward-street was a public thoroughfare, and while defendant was was a public thoroughtare, and while defendant was stopping there carriages could not pass up. Mr. Hicklin, for the defence, said that there were only twenty-five houses in Edward-street, and he had in his hand a petition from twenty-five of the inhabitants supporting the defendant in his tem porary lectures in the street. No person com-plained, and he contended that there was no obplained, and he contended that there was no obstruction to the public.—Mr. Burcham did not care about the petition. Neither the defendant nor the persons who signed it had a right to collect people in the street and obstruct the public thoroughfare. If the defendant chose to deliver people in the street and obstruct the public thoroughfare. If the defendant chose to deliver temperance lectures, he must do it in a proper place, as he was sure to get a crowd of bad charac-ters about him. His opinion was that more harm was done than good in collecting mobs in the street, and it could not be allowed.—Mr. Hicklin assured his Worship that his client would not repeat the offence. He thought he was doing good.—Mr. Burcham observed that, as he had not been charged before with a similar offence, he should merely call on him to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for six months. The required surety having been entered into, the defendant left the court with his

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—A case of some interest was heard before Mr. Ingham, at Wandsworth, on Tuesday, upon an adjourned summons against Mr. Joseph Liddiatt, for building houses in Bridge-road, Battersea, beyond the line of frontage as deter-mined by the superintendent architect of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It appeared that the defendant began building before the line of frontage was determined, and afterwards completed his houses. On proceedings being taken against him, he memorialised the Metropolitan Board to allow his houses to stand; but they declined to make any order, and the magistrate was now called upon to have them demolished. Two cases in point were cited. One was a case which had been heard in the Court of Common Pleas, and it was read in support of the defendant's objection. In that case the Judges were of objection. In that case the Judges were of opinion that the decision of the superintendent architect was not final, and that the magistrate had power to review it. The second case was of later date, and was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was read by Mr. Corsellis, the clerk of the local board, in support of the summons; and it was to the effect that the Judges held that the decision of the superintendent architect was binding upon the magistrates. Mr. Ingham said his own opinion was that he was bound by the decision of the superintendent architect, and that he was called upon to decide whether the buildings were Management of Friendly Societies—Wm. Bennett and James Hicks, trustees of the Friends of Labour Loan Society, Woolpack Tavern, Bermondsey-street, were summoned, at Southwark, did not think he ought to be punished in that serious way by the destruction of a large quantity of valuable property for having been obstinate. The summons was then adjourned for a month to enable the defendant to make the application, the magistrate giving him permission to use his

> THE REVOLT IN JAMAICA.
> THE case of "Phillips v. Eyre," in which £10,000 damages are claimed, came on Tuesday before the Court of Common Pleas on cross demurrers. eclaration stated that the defendant did, 21, 1865, assault, beat, and imprison the plaintiff at his own house, in the parish of Vere, in the county of Middlesex, in the island of Jamaica, within her

Majesty's dominions. There was a further charge of assault and false imprisonment—that on Oct. 25 the defendant caused the plaintiff, handcuffed and bound, to be taken a distance of thirty miles to the Courthouse in Spanish Town; that he was afterwards so conveyed a further distance of twenty miles to Up Park Camp, in the parish afterwards so conveyed a nuther distance of twenty miles to Up Park Camp, in the parish of St. Andrew; and that he was placed on board the Wolverine and conveyed in shackles to Morant Bay; that on Nov. 4, at Morant Bay, the defendant

with stealing a gold watch, value £25, and a purse containing a sovereign, half a sovereign, and other money, the property of Mr. Henry Stamford, of Avenue-road, Lewisham. The prosecutor is an artist, and on the night of July 6 last, having lost a train from London, he hired a cab to bring him as far as Deptford. On alighting in Deptford-broadway, and when in the act of paying the cabman, the prisoner came up and snatched the purse from his hand and ran off. The prosecutor pursued him some distance and captured him, and promised not to give him into custody if he returned the purse. The prisoner thereupon seized the gold watch belonging to the prosecutor and the gold watch belonging to the prosecutor and the suppression of the rebellion were reasonably and in good faith considered by him to be proper for the purpose of putting an end to the said rebellion, and were matters and things bona fide done in order to put an end to the said rebellion, and were included in the indemnity given by the said Act. After the case had been argued at great length on both sides, the Court intimated that it would take time to consider its indepent rebellion would take time to consider its judgment.

> POISONING BY A NURSE.-A strange and hor-FOISONING BY A NURSE.—A strange and nor-rible series of crimes is reported from Switzerland. A young woman, acting professionally as a nurse, is accused of having poisoned from time to time nine patients who had been committed to her care. What renders the matter more remarkable is that there seems to be a total absence of motive for the crimes. In no case has she robbed her yictims, nor has she inherited property from any of them. Moreover, she is said to be of a respectable family, and to be possessed of some independent means. She is about thirty-five years of age, and spent some time in a training school for nurses at Lausanne. She was for some time afterwards sojourning at Vevey, in an establishment presided over by an eminent oculist, to whom she complained that one of her eyes was powerless. He was unable to discover any cause of this partial blindness, and at length satisfied himself by an experiment that she had been deceiving him. Some persons conjecture that this malady was feigned for the purpose of obtaining possession of belladonna and atropia, two poisons which are employed for the eyes. On settling at Geneva as a nurse she speedily acquired the reputation of possessing a good deal of medical skill. She was most attentive to the sick over whose couches she watched, and treated them with much concess she watched, and treated them with much tenderness. She was called to an establishment for sick and infirm persons, and it was not long before the mistress of the house and her daughter died of a disorder to which the physicians were died of a disorder to which the physicians were unable to give a name. A French artist residing at Geneva next called her in; but, though he was speedily seized with nervous agitation, he fortunately wearied of her obtrusive attentions and dismissed her. He recovered soon after her leaving him. In the next house into which she was called two persons soon died; and a third having taking a cup of tea from her, the nurse remarked to a servant, "That lady has the same complaint as your mistress had; she will die." This lady was speedily seized with an illness which her medical attendant declared to be the result of poisoning speedily seized with an illness which her medical attendant declared to be the result of poisoning by belladonna. The nurse, on being interrogated respecting the drink, burst into tears and denied all knowledge of it. Although she was not yet suspected, she thought proper to disappear for a time, and went, it is said, to the Canton de Vaud. Some time afterwards, however, the artist above alluded to who had had his suspicious at above alluded to, who had had his suspicions at first, met her on a public road and discovered her dwelling. He also found that she had recently committed a fresh crime, and he had her arrested. Her trial will commence on the 23rd inst., and public feeling in Geneva is roused almost to madness against her.

# THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

BANKRUPTS.—C. F. ADAMS, Bartholomiew-close, printer.—P. ALBURCHT, Lambeth, baker.—J. BEALE, West Brompton, builder.—J. BROTHERTON, Bethnal-green, musical-string maker.
H. COHEN, Leather-lane, dealer in iron.—L. DU TROUCY, Kenthh Town.—F. H. COLLING BUURNS, Wandsworth, pawnbroker.—C. C. R. R. S. Hammersmith, carpenter.—E. CUMMER, Hoxton, grocer.—J. DY & B. Camden Town.—G. D. EUKERT, Leicester-square, baker.—Q. T. ELMSTONE, Pimilco, shipowner.
E. P. ELIOTT, Konnington, comedian.—J. T. ELLIS, Morton, grocer.—M. W. EMMERSON, Islaworth, rickeloth manufacturer.—F. FERGUSSON, Old-street, marbie-mason.—F. GALWIEST.
Nutdurst, farm manager.—H. BEARN, Finalico, beeredisch.—INTERT.
Nutdurst, farm manager.—H. BEARN, Finalico, beeredisch.—INTERT.
Nutdurst, farm manager.—H. BEARN, Finalico, beeredisch.—INTERT.
Nutdurst, farm manager.—W. KING, Wandsworth, stonemason.—R. LIOYD. Cannon-street, City, paper—making company's managing director.—W. J. M. CLARTY, Southwark, carman.—R. FEARCE, Nothing-hill.—M. PHILLIPS, Aldershott, watchmaker.—W. S. PILDITCH, Camden Town, carpenter.—A. and A. C. M. PRINCE, Trafajagar-square, commission agenta.—J. RUSSELL, Pimileo, theatrical manager.—J. SAWARD, Hackneys-road.—J. SCLATER, Chelsea, solicitor's clerk.—J. SCRATYON, Woodbridge, cabinetmaker.—T. H. SEARS, Dartford, farmer.—W. MITH. Frating, farmer.—F. W. THOMAS, Adelph, bill-discounter.—A. TIMPSON, Spitalfields, licensed victualler.—C. H. TURNEE, Moorgate-street, financial agent.—J. SCRATYON, Woodbridge, cabinetmaker.—F. H. SEARS, Dartford, farmer.—W. Wardour-street, S. James s, hotel-keeper.—G. WISHEE, Peckham, builder.—H. J. BAKER, Bristol, saddier.—J. SCRATYON, Woodbridge, cabinetmaker.—F. H. SEARS, Dartford, farmer.—C. H. TURNEE, Moorgate-street, financial agent.—M. VALETTE, Wardour-street, St. James s, hotel-keeper.—G. WISHEE, Peckham, builder.—H. J. BAKER, Bristol, saddier.—J. SCRATYON, Woodbridge, Commission agent.—T. K. WERNER, M. Williams, Fruiters, G. HALL, Wormald-green, farmer.—H. HALTON, Bi

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

bury, grocer.—R. BOWLES, Bedminster, druggist.—W. BROOKS, jun., Blackburn.—W. BRADSHAW. Wigan, provision-denier.—W. BRADSHAW. Wigan, provision-denier.—M. BROOKS, Burnley, plumber —W. BRIGGS, Workington, paper manufacturer.—A. C. HANDLEY, Russell-street, comm-reial traveller.—W. W. BRYANT, Upway, toad-saler —R. BUNTINO, York, hotel-keeper.—W. BUTTLE, Billingborough, butcher.—G. EASTWOOD, Ossett, warehouseman.—O. ELLIS, Silicates.—F. EASTWOOD, Ossett, warehouseman.—O. ELLIS, Silicates.—F. EASTWOOD, Ossett, warehouseman.—O. ELLIS, Silicates.—F. EASTWOOD, Language and Control of the Contr

### SUBSCRIBERS

I L L U S T R A T E D T I M E S requiring Back Numbers to Complete Sets may order through their Bookseller or Newagent: but, if preferred, will be for-warded post-free, per return of pest, by the Publisher if in print), on receipt of 4 stamps for each Copy. 2. FOX, Publisher, 2, Catherhue-street, Strand, London.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadtilly—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The Company now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of known enthences, the largest and best Ethiopian Troupe in the world.—Fauteuits, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

The Christy's never Perform away from London,
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

DINGLEY HALL, Birmingham.—The CATTLE. SHEEP, PRS. DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN. ROOTS, and IM LEMENTS, will be held in Blugley Hall, on Monday, 5s.; Tuesday. Is, Wednesday, 1s.; and Thursday, 1s., (Nov. 30, and Dec. 1, 2, and 3.) For Special Ballway Arrangements see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

Crown 8vo, 96 pages, 36 Engravings, free and post-paid, LLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of the WILLCOX and GIBBS SILENT SEWING-MACHINE (Hand and Treadle). With complete Information in regard to it, Plain Instruction for Learning to Use it without assistance, and General Instruction for Practical Work.

CONTENTS.

Preface.
Price List (with Illustrations),
Mechanical Description (with Illustrations),
Questions Answered.
Practical Sugressions Concerning the Selection of a SewingMachine for Family Usa,
The Grand Trial of Sewing-Machines,
The Paris Ernesition.

Machine for Family Use.
The Grand Trial of Sewing-Machines,
The Paris Exposition,
A Tale with a Moral. By Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippineott).
The Letter G. An American Story. By Mrs. Fampy Barrow (Aust
Fanny, Author of the "Nighteng Stories for Chiluren").
Extracts from Business Letters, &c.
Instructions. (With Illustrations.)

1. Learning the Machine.
11. Learning the Attachments.
11. Changes of the Machine.
12. Keyping the Machine in order.
12. Keyping the Machine in order.
13. Learning the Attachments.
14. Changes of the Machine for Practical Work.
Was General Instructions for Practical Work.
Was

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK

POURTH CITY MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, 145, Cannon-street, E.C. At the SIXTH ANNUL MEETING, held on the 3rd instant, INTEREST was declared on the OkiGINAL SHARES at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the pastycer. The amount standing to the credit of investing members and depositors is £100,041 los., and the rebate of interest on advances carried forward amounts to £40,090 ss. 10d.

Deposits received at 4 per cent per annum, or, if deposited for twelve menths, 5 per cent.

Frospectuses and reports on application.

J. HIGHAM, Secretary.

OLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL.

Purest Norwegian. First Prize at Paris Exhibition, 1867, out of 27 Competitors, making 5 medals awarded for this celebrated Oil, made from fresh Livers, and not from putrid, as the darker vila. See "Lancet," "Medical Times," Dr. Abbotts Smith, Dr. Hassail, Dr. Cregeen, Dr. W. Boeck, of Christianis, Dr. de Besche, physician to the King of Sweden, &c. Sold in capsuled bottles, half-pints, at 2a, 3d.; pints, 4s. each. Circulars and Testimonials of Peter Möller, 52; Oxford-street, London, W. Contractor to the North London Consumption Hospital.

Phthisis, Constipation, all Stomachic, Nervous, and Liver Complaints cured, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, by DU BABRY'S delicious REVALENTA ABABICA FOUD, 70,000 cures, including that of his Holiness the Pope, of which au atract is sent gratis on demand.—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regentradarant; and at 121, New North-rd., N., Lendon, Also, Du Barry's Revalenta Chocolate Powder. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists.

OUT or RHEUMATISM is quickly
Relieved and Curod in a few days by that celebrated
Medicine BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Sold by all Medicine Vesders, at 1s, 14d, and 2s, 9d, per Box, or
obtained through any Chemist.

ANY PARTIES HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY CURED OF COUGHS, ASTHMAS, &c. (after years of suffering) by your inestimable medicine," DL LOCOCK'S WAFERS. From Mr. E. H. Barnish, Druggist, Market Place, Wigan, Dr. Locock's Wafers sold by all Druggists, at ls. 1½d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should receive A fair and impartial trial from all afflicted with sore, wounds, bad legs, varicose veins, and numbuess of the muscles, contracted sinews, and many infirmities by which many pass through a miserable existence to an early grave.

THE TEETH AND BREATH,—A good their preservation is of the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the general health by the proper matrication of food, and the consequent possession of pure and sweet breath. Among the various preparations offered for the teeth and gams we could particularise ROWLANDS 'ODN'TO, or Pearl Dentifrice, as unrivalled for its excellence in purifying, embellishing, and preserving these important and attractive objects.

AMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

Have it in your houses, for it is the only safe antidote in Fevers. Eruptive Affections, Sea or Billious sickness, and Head-acha.—Sold by all Chemists; and the only Maker, H. Lamplough, Chemist, 113, Holborn-hill, London,

AYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS,—The Nerves are those delicate organs which, spreading to every part of the body, give pleasure or pain, according to the state of health of the body. If they be disordered, violent Headaches, Rheumatic Affections, Lowness of Spirits, and a feeling of utter despair are produced. For all Nervous Complaints use Kaye's Worsdell's Pills only. Scid by all Chemists, at 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 2s. 94., and 4s. 6d.

KATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

What Diseases are more fatal in their consequences than neglected Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, or Lungular Affections? The first and best remedy is KEATING'S COUGH LOZENG'S. Sold in bexes, is, 184; tins, 28,94 cach.—T. Keating, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, Lendon. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, TINNER ORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild sperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants. At 173, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists. HATCHARDS, Booksellers and Publishers,

187, Piccadilly, London.

A large Selection of New Works of every kind. including

RELICIA PROSE and POWTRY.

A Choice Selection in Morocco and Calf Bindings.

CHILDERN'S PICTURE and STORY BOOKS.

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES.

Booksholding in every style.

A liberal discount for cash. Orders by post promptly executed.

HATCHARDS' NEW AND HATCHARDS NEW AND

ITANDARD PUBLICATIONS.
Just published, the First Edition of 23,000.
1. PRECEPT UPON PRINCEPT. The Sequel to "The Poep of Day." 18mo, cloth, with Sixty-three Illustrations, 2a. 6d.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
Just published, New Edition, Corrected,
S. STERAKS OF LIGHT; or, Fifty-two Facts from the Bible, for the Fifty-two Sundays of the Year. Eleventh Thousand, Fifty-two Illustrations, 18mo, New Edition of 45,000 expices,
Just Perfect Of DAY: or, a Series of the Earliest Religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. 369th Thousand, Illustrated. Antique cloth, 2a. Cheap Edition, limp cloth, is. 3d.

(Aumusl Sale nearly 25,000 copies.)

Annual Sale nearly 25,000 copies.)

Just published. New Edition. corrected,
GROGRAPHY FOR CHILDERN.

4. NEAR HOME; or, the Countries of Europe Described to
Children. With Ancedotes. Fifty-first Thousand. Hinstrated.
Fosp cichts, 15. (Part I.); or, Asia Described. With Ancedotes.

5. FAR OFF (Part I.); or, Asia Described. With Ancedotes.
Twenty-nint Thousand. Hinstrated. Fesp, cloth. 4a, 6d.

6. FAR OFF (Part II.); or, Australia, Africs, and America Described. With Ancedotes. Twenty-first Thousand. Hinstrated.
Fosp, cloth. 4a, 6d.

FOR FAMILY READING.

Fosp, cloth. 4s. 5d.

Now Edition, Twenty-hird Thousand, Illustrated,
Now Edition, Twenty-hird Thousand,
7. LIGHT IN THE DWELLING; or, a Harmony of the Four
Geopels. With very short and simple Remarks, adapted for
Reading at Family Prayers, and arranged in 355 Sections for every
day in the year. Thick crown Svo, cloth, Sa.; and in Svo, large
type, cloth, 10s.

WEET VIOLET AND OTHER STORIES, By CHRISTINA FRASER-TYTLER. With Six Illustra-tions by M. F.-T.

ANN FRASER-TYTLER'S WORKS.

Just published, New and Cheaper Editions.

LEILA; or, The Island,
LEILA IN ENGLAND.

LEILA AN ENGLAND.

LEILA AN HOME.

MARY AND FLORENCE. Part II.

With Three lilustrations, 4s. 6d.

"These works are excellent. Miss Tytler's writings are esgedly valuable for their religious spirit. The perfect nature a term heart with which she aketobas from juvenile life ahpowers which might be more ambittously displayed, but cannot be better bestowed."—Quarterly Review.

Just published, in feap 8vo, cloth elegant, with Three Illustrati

G By EMMA DAVENPORT, Author of "Live Toys," Just published, New and Chesper Edition, in 3 vols, foap 8vo,

THE FAIRCHILD FAMILY.

H O L L Y B E R R I E S or, Double Acrostics from the Poets. Edited by A. P. A.

In the Press, in 2 Vols., feap 8vo, each 2s. 6d., SHORT LECTURES ON THE S U N D A Y G O S P E L S.

By the Rev. ASETON OXENDER, M.A., &c.,
Vol. 1, Advent to Bester, just published.

1. DECISION. And Scition. 16mo, clock antique. 1s. 6d.
1. PERISTRES FOR PRIVATE USE. Fest Thousand. 18mo

COUNTY OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. 12th Thousand. 1930 (cittle in a SERMONS ON THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. 12th Thousand Feep, cittle 1930 MESSAGE TO THE POOR; being Eleven Plair Sermona. 16th Thousand. 18th c, cittle 18 APTISM SIMPLY EXPLAINED. 7th Thousand. 18th c cloth, ia.
6. THE LORD'S SUPPER SIMPLY EXPLAINED. 22nd
Thousand 18mo, cloth, ia.
7. FERVENT PRAYER. 23rd Thousand, 18mo, cloth, ia. 6d.
8. A PLAIN MISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
6th Edition. 18mo, cloth. is.
9. THE STORY OF RUTH. 5th Edition. 18mo, cloth. ia. 6d.
HATCHARDS, Publishers, &c., 187, Ficcadilly, London.

THE NEW NATIONAL SONGS, each post-free for 10 stamps; also for a Brass Band, 6 stamps

a. 1. God Bless our Sailor Prince. Slephen Glover.
2. Our Pear Old Uhurch of England. J. L. Hatton,
2. The Solders of Our Land. By Ditto.
4. The Gallant Tars of England. By Ditto.
5. God Bless the Prince of Walse. By Brinley Bichards.
N. B. Nos. 1 and 5, for Four Voices, 3 stamps, each.
lon: ROURET COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street; to b

BEWARE! Mdlle. LIEBHART'S charming new Song, always rapturously encored. Published in D and F. Composed by G. B. ALLEN. Sent for 24 etamps.

DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-streets.

THE NEAREST WAY HOME. L. ARDITI.
This favourite Song, by the Composer of "The Stirrup
CEP," "Il Bacio," &c., may be had in D and F; also transcribed
for Plano by E L. Hime. Sout for St stamps each.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

"This charming Christmas volume."—Express.
A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR CHILDREN. THE FIVE DAYS' ENTERTAINMENTS FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAYM.

Beautifully Illustrated by Arthur Hughes
Small 4to, doth, glit top, 9s.

MACMILLAN and Co., London.

FOR THE CHILDREN. R I D I C U L A R E D I V I V A
Old Norwery Rhymes.

Illustrated in Colours.
By J. R. ROGERS.

Imp. 4to, Illuminated Cover, %. This day.
MACMILLAN and CO., London.

This day, 2 vols., 8vo, 28s.,

G R E A T E R B R I T A I N :
A Record of Travel in English-Speaking Countries
(America, Australia, India), during 1886-7. With Maps and
fillustrations. By CHARLES WERTWORTH DILKE
MACMILLAN and CO., London.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF LE MODE ILLUSTRÉE will be published on DEC. 1, with more than 150 beautiful Dealgna, five magnificant Coloured Flater, real Pictures of Art, and a great variety of the western street in the colour prove to be the finest and most clashes publication of the season.

London: ASHER and CO., 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Saxhorns, Drums, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageous, reconstrus, &c., in use in all parts of the kingdom ing universal satisfaction. Butler's Artist Model in universal satisfaction. Butler's Artist Model in senduced, with double water-key, in case

PIANOFORTES. — MOORE and MOORE

LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three
years; after which, and without any further charge whatever,
the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer:—Finester,
high, per quarter; Piccoles, 3gs. per quarter; Cottage Pianos,
23 10s. per quarter prawing-room Model Cottage, 23 17s. per
quarter. These instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive ware-rooms.

104 and 105, BEHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, R.C.
Jury award, International Exhibition, 1802; Honourable Mention for good and cheep Pianos to Moore and Moore,

HARMONIUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S

Ray Terms, at 2, 24, 3, and 4 guineas per quarter.

Ware-rooms, 104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three-kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

FANCY FLANNELS (All Wool).

Upwards of 100 Designs in every variety of Style,
All Colours, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 8d. per yard.

N EW GOLD and SILVER TABLATANS,
FOR BALL DRESSES.
Stars, Spots, Stripes, and a variety of other objects,
upon Black, White, and Goloured Ground.
1000 Figured Tarlatans, New Dosigns, 8s. 6d. each.

SPECIAL SALE, at curiously Low Prices,
380 Pieces FRENCH MERINOES.
in Black and all the New Colours, is, 3d, to 3s, 5d, per yard.
There being only the above limited quantity of these goods,
Ladies wishing to purchase are requested to write for

Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W. FOR CHEAP AND USEFUL

N E W A U T U M N D R E S S E S.
Roman Clotha, Camleta, Serrea, &c.,
Plain, Stripes, and Figures, in endless variety,
10a, &c. to 16a, &c. he Full Dress,
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 103, Oxford-st., W.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS,
YONS - FINISHED VELVET VELVETEENS. A perfectly New Make, extremely rich. Patterns free. 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

LATEST NOVELTY IN DRESSES THE "CHROMO" SERGE (Registered).

This beautiful Fabric is now, by a peculiar process, produced in a series of rice Sudea, this peculiar process, produced in a series of rice Sudea, the process of the Sudea, the Full Breas, dec. 17s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. the Full Breas.

Patterns from —PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

PETER BOBINSON invites the special attention of Ladies to his New Stock of Bich PLAIN and FANOY SILES, selected from the Stocks of the most eminent English, French, Swiss, and German Manfacturers.

English, French, Swiss, and German Manfacturers.

English, French, Swiss, and German Manfacturers.

Also, 3000 Pieces of Small-strips and Chéné Silks, designed for Young Ladies, of which any length will be cut.

O PERA MANTLES.

A magnificent assortment of Opera Mantles and Jacketa, in all the newest and meet fashionable Materials of Orientals French, German, Socteh, and Yorkshire manufacture, at price varying from I guinea to 8g.

PETER ROBINSOS., 103 to 138, Oxford-street, W.
Books of Illustration free on application.

MANTLES VELVET with and without Sleeves, quite plain, or trimmed in svery ble variety of style, A splendid Stock now ready for in-on. Price vary from Sps., to 10 gs. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W. Manual of Fashions free on application.

FAMILY MOURNING

made up and trimmed in the most correct team, obtained at the most reasonable prices, at PETER ROBINSON'S.

Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection, to all parts England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, or or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations all parts of the world.

The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 136 to 562, Regent-street, London.

The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Eur PETER BOBINSON'S.

Piece.

SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,
by Tappisaler, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers.
PETER ROBINSON would lovite the especial attention of
purchasers to the superior makes and qualities of his
BLACK SILKS.
and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now
supplies good useful Black Silks from 45s. to 76s. the Full Dress,
and superior and most enduring qualities from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10s.
Patterns froe.—Address Feter Eobinson, 256, Regent-street.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, 8t. Paul's-churchyard

NOW BELLING,

WITHOUT BESERVE,

ENTIRE and VALUABLE STOCK

SILKS, LINENS, &c.,

JOHN HARVEY and SON, of Ludgate-hill. Established over 100 years, No Patterns sent during the Sales.

TAMILY MOURNING.

ALLISON and CO., Regent House, 234, 240, 342, Regentstreet; 26 and 27, Argyll-streets, respectfully invite attention to
their NEW ROOMS, devoted to the display of every requisite
to Court, Family, and Complimentary Mourning. An efficient
staff in their Dresemaking and Milliery Branchese enables them
to execute orders with dispatch and punctuality.

CHEAP WINTER DRESSES.—One of the Largeat Stooks in London.—Real Aberdeen Lineaya, wident width, i.e. dyl. a yard; last year's price, i.e. del. With various other chesp lots at extremely low prices. A splendid assortment of Wool Repps, now so much in demand, from 9dt. to 18, 64d. Mourning Dresses, Black Janua Rep Cord, 4a, 9d.; and Black Silk Figured Lustree, 6a, 9d. the Dress of 19 yards. Patterns post-free. HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.O.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, Woollens, Sheetings, Flannels, Blankets, and every description of plain furnishing Drapery. We have an unusually large Stock, specially prepared for the Present Season, at the very lowest ready-money prices. Also several Cheap Lots, suitable for Charities.

MOURNING, 1 Guinea and a Half the
JAY, and recommended by them as the best, the cheapen, and
the most durable material at the price, for Mourning. Janus
Cord makes up remarkship well, and Ladies who at this season of
the year wear black for choice will find it an excellent wearing
Dress,

247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS.

SEWELL and CO'S New Silk-finished VELVETEENS in
BLACK and all Colours, which wear well and retain their
colour. Prices from 3a. to 5a. 9d, per yard. Patterns sent on
application. Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

WATERPROOF WRAP COSTUME
25a, 6d, the Costume complete.
All the New Materials for Ladies' Walking Costumes.
Compton House, Frith-st. and Old Compton-st., Soho-square, W

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS EXTRAORDINARY.—A Half-dozen of Grass Linen Hand-kerchiefs, with French Embreidered Borders, forwarded post-free to any part or the United Kingdom on receipe of a stamps; worth double the price. Money returned if not approved of. J. T. YOUNG, Foreign Handkerchief Importer, 128, Oxford-street, London, W.

WALKER'S NEEDLES

WALKER'S NEEDLES

with large eyes, easy to thread, and patent ridges to open the cloth
are the best Needles. Packets, is, post-free, of any Dealer.

H. Walker, Patentse, Alcester; and 47, Greshum-street.

THE 558. HAND SEWING MACHINE (American manufacture) will hem, fell, bind, tuck, requalit, braid, embroider, and do every kind of family sewing. Ever M sehine guaranteed. Patterns of work and testimonials post-free J.C. WEIR, 2,Carlisle-st., Soho-sq. (not Charles-st.) Agents wante

SECURITY against LOSS and MISTAKE.

Mark your Lines with BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. The best and blackest for marking Crests, Names, and Initials, &c., upon Household Lines, Wearing Apparel, &c. Price is, per bottle, Prepared only by E. R. Bend, 10, [HISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, London, Sold by all Chemists, Stationers, &c., Trade Mark, A UNICORN.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheapside), London,

NICHOLSON'S DINNER SILKS. Patterns of £10,000 worth post-fre 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheapside), London

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS. Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheapside), London

(corner of Chespside), London.

NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES for WINTER.—Ladies throughout the United Kingdom are invited to write for 500 Patterns of New Dress Materials postfree. The following are among the novelties, in all colours:—The Cheine Malabar Cloth 9s. 96. for 12 yards. The Sultana Reps 8s. 11d. 10 The Shot Droguet 6s. 6a. 6d. 12 The Reps de Sues 9s. 6d. 12 The Reps de Sues 9s. 6d. 12 The Reps de Sues 12s. 9d. 12 The New Perslan Poplin 10s. 9d. 12 The Sultana Reps 11s. 9d. 12 The Supplies The Arabian Twill Lineays 25s. 9d. 10 The Lineay Reps 17s. 11d. 10 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 12 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 12 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Lineay Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Lineay Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Lineay Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Lineay State The Abysainian Reps. 19s. 6d. 10 The Abysainian Reps. 19s.

SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and CO.'S Black and Coloured GLACES and GROS GRAINS, of the best makes, every piece from 28a, 9d, the Dress. Useful Fancy Silks, from 33a, 8d, the Dress. Useful Fancy Silks, 60 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, E.C.

WINTER DRESSES .- Z. SIMPSON and VV COMPANY are now showing all the New Goods of the Session, inclusive of a large parcel of Plain and Fancy Winseys, 2dd., 4dd., 5dd., 6dd., to 18dd. per yard. Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, from 5s. 11d. to 30s. 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 58), Farringdon-street, E.C.

SIMPSON and CO., Wholesale and Betail Silkmercers, Linendrapers, Shawlmen, Hosiers, Retail Silkmercers, Linendrapers, Shawlmen, ashers, and Lacemen. 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, E.C.

TURCO SERGE (Registered).—This Spécialité is admirably adapted for the present season. It is durable, inexpensive, and rich-looking. Price 16s. 9d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—G. BURGESS, 137, Oxford-street.

PRENCH FLANNELS, Light, Soft, and Warm, all Colours, is. 94d per yard; warranted not to shrink. Introdueed by the French Mankin Company. Patterns free.—137, Oxford-street. GEORGE BURGESS, Proprietor.

WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
The most Fashionable and Seasonable Materials,
for every description of Mourning,

HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holbor

PURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S.

Retablished A.D. 1700.

DRANE'S—Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DRANE'S—Relecto-plate Tree Sets, Liquent Stand's, Cruets, &c.

DRANE'S—Relector-plate Tree Sets, Liquent Stand's, Cruets, &c.

DRANE'S—Papler Maché Tree. Tree, you in sets, from 11s.

DRANE'S—Papler Maché Tea-Trays, in sets, from 11s.

DRANE'S—Domestic Bathe for every purpose. Bath-Rooms fitted.

DRANE'S—Domestic Bathe for every purpose. Bath-Rooms fitted.

DRANE'S—Badsteads in Iron and Brase, with superior Bedding.

DRANE'S—Tin Goods, Ironware, and Culinary Utensils.

DRANE'S—Gas Chandellers, new Patterns in Glass and Bronse.

Illustrated Catalogue, with priced furnishing list, free by post.

Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, Condon Bridge, &.U.

MPORTANT SALE of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE. — Measrs. HABDING, ADDOX, and BIRD, 65 to 76, Fore-street, City, being compelled by the Metropolitan Railway to give up their premises, are ELLING the whole of their first-class atook at cost price.

DIANOS Let on Hire for any Period OR THREE TRAES' SYSTEM OF PURCHASE, Largest assortment in London, of every description and price, PEACHEY, Maker, 72 and 73, Bishopgate-street Within, R.C. ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOBBS, HART, and CO., No. 76, Cheapside.
LOCKS, for Houses, Hotels and Railway Offices, from 2s. to 16s.;
for Mansions and Banks, 8s. to 50s.; adapted for all purposes.
FIRE-RESISTING SAFFS, for private use, 20 in. to 36 im., 24 to
10; for Offices, 24 in. to 72 in., 210 to 5120.
H. H., and Co. solicit an examination (especially by engineers)
of their three entirely new principles of construction for securing H. H., and Co. solicit an examination (especially by engineers of their three entirely new principles of construction for securing Safes and Doors. See Report in Retail List of Prices.

SLACKS' FENDERS and FIREIRONS LACKS' FENDERS and FIREIRON

Every New Design always on Show.

Black Fenders, 3a. 6d. to 6e.

Bronned Fenders, 10a. to 30e.

Black Fenders, 10a. to 30e.

Bright Steel and Ormoulu, 65e. to 120e.

Bred-room Fireirons, 3e. to 5e. 9d.

Drawing-room Ditto, 10s. 6d. to 60e.

Improved Cosl-boxes, 4s. 6d. to 50e.

Dish Covers, the set of six, 10e.

Catalogues, containing 350 Engravings and Prices, gratis, or secont-tree. Orders above L's sent carriage-free per rail.

Bichard and John Slack, 336, Strand (opposite Somerses House).

TO HORSE AND CATTLE KEEPERS.

THE NUTRITIOUS COCOA EXTRACT,
It will put a Horse into condition when all other means have
failed.

It will bring a Cow to her milk when all other means have failed.
It increases and enriches producs.

Horse fed on the Nutritions Cocoa are always
leaders in the field,
Winsters at the Exemplechase,
and invariably take Prices at the Agricultural Shows.

Bell's Life, "July 4, 1868, asys:—"It is the finest and cheepest
Cattle Food in the market."
250 Feeds, as Sample, sent free to any address for 10s.
J. LIVESEY, Manager North British Cattle Food Company.
Londen Dépôt, 173, Bishopsgate-street Without. TO HORSE AND CATTLE KEEPERS.

Prepared by James Epps and Co., Homocopathic Chemists,
London.
Sold only in labelled, tin-lined packets.

FRY'S CARACOAS COCOA
owes its peculiarly fine flavour and especial excellence to the celebrated Caracoas Nut. and other

FRY'S CARACCAS COCOA will prove to persons under Homosopathic treat-ment, as well as to others in delicate health, a valuable and avourite article of diet.

INAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1865. This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained
the Dublin Prips Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and
every wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. Sci. each, at the retail houses
in London; by the agents in the principal towns of England; or
wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the
red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this Wash, in two or three days the hair becomes its original colour, and remains so. 10s. 6d., sent for stamps. ALEX. ROSS, 250, Righ Helborn, and all Chemists.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes super-fluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Price Sp. 6d.; cent for 5s stamps. Had of all Chemists.

DESTACHIO-NUT TOILET POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, destiness attainable by no other means. 2s. &d. per box. Said erywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN. 2. New Bond-street, London.

A N D L N

Ask for FIELD'S PATENT SELF-FITTING CANDLES,
Safety, Economy, and Clesoliness combined,
From One Shilling per lb, upwards.

SIX COLOURED PLATES. Now ready, price One Shilling, THE

NOW ready, price one Shilling,
THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
for 1869, centaining
THERE
FIGURES OF COUNTRY LIFE,
from paintings by Afreed Runs; also
THREE PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE,
from paintings by Afreed Runs; also
THREE PICTURES OF WILD FLOWERS,
drawn and Perfect of the Country of the

LENNY'S GARDEN ALMANAC for 1869.—Thirty-second Year. Price is, ; yest-free for thirteen stamps. Contains Directions for the Management of Gardens throughout the Year; also a List of all the New Flowers.—T. T. LEMARE, I, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PIMMEL'S Perfumed Almanac for 1869 (Sational Sports and Partimes), beautifully Illuminated, Price 6d.; by post, 7 stamps. Rimmel, Perfumer to H. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 128, Regent-st.; and 34, Cornhill

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY

almanack for 1869,

containing Twelve Portraits of the Sovereigas of Europe,
numerous Engravings selected from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON

NEWS; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses,
Remarkable Events, Postage Regulations, and a great variesy

useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by

W.M. CLARKE and CO., Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; and G.

Vickers, Angel-court (172), Strand, London.

PICTURE - FRAMES for the Coloured Picture "Nows from Abroad," as given with the "Illustrated London Nows" or Saburday, Oct. 10:—Handsome Glit Frame, Gliss, and Beck, 16: Saburday, Oct. 10:—Handsome Glit Frame, Gliss, and Beck, 16: Saburday, Oct. 10:—Handsome Glit Frame, Gliss, and Glit Moulting to the Trade Country Dealers, and for Exportation.—GEO, KEES, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden. Established, 1800.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE

TOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE. makes a cup of superior Coffee.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE

TOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE

for use in Offices. TOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE

TOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE OHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE

is supplied, in
the United Kingdom,
by Grocers and Chemista
Prepared by JAMES JOHNSTON, Paisiey. P A L M E B and C O.'S

VICTORIA SNUFFLESS DIP CANDLES, Sold by all

Olimen and Co. Victoria Works, Green-street, Bethnal-green, N.E.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS-PARIS EXHIBITION, 1887. THREE PRIZE MEDALS—PARTS EXHIBITION, 1887.

PURE PIOK LES,
SAUCES, JAMS, and TABLE DELICACIES,
of the highest quality, manufactured by
CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Pasta,
and other Condiments,
are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the
Manufactory, Soho-square, London.

When you ask for GLENFIELD

STARCH,
see that you get it,
as inferior kinds are often substituted
for the sake of extra profits.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never
fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and
beauty. It stops the state of the state

Perfumera.—Dépôt, 266, Righ Holborn, London.

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES, prepared at the BRITISH COLLEGE OF
HEALTH, Euston-road, London.
Fifty years' use of these medicines (Morison's Pills) by
the public has proved their reflexey and virtues, and the truth
of Mr. Morison's theory as to the curs of diseases. Being composed only of Vegetable Matter, or Medicinal Herbs, they are
found by experience to be harmless to the most tender age or the
weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most
pleasant and benign in their operation ever offered to the world,
and at the same time the most certain in searching out the root of
any complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure if within
the reach of human means. The medicines consist of three sorts,
tending to the same purpose—that is, to cleanse and purify the
blood and fluids. They are named —
No. 1 Morison's Pills.
No. 2 Morison's Pills.
Sold by the Hygeian Agents, and Medicine-venders generally.

WATER'S QUININE WINE, unrivalled as a stomachic stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Ollmen, Confectioners, &c., at 30s., per dozen. WATER'S and WILLIAMS, the Original Makers, 3, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.

endon: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of 8t. Mary le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by Thomas Fox, 2. Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 31, 1868.